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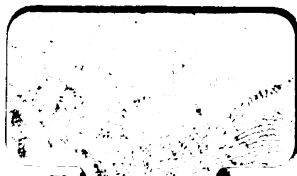
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1889

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At a meeting of the Trustees held May 6, 1886,

Voted, That the Secretary be authorized to print a short account of the Hopkins bequest, and of the management of the Hopkins Trust, to be submitted in proof at the next annual meeting, or at a special meeting to be called by him.

THE CHARITY OF EDWARD HOPKINS.

THE Trust under which the Trustees of THE CHARITY OF EDWARD HOPKINS exercise their powers, was created by the will of EDWARD HOPKINS, formerly Governor of the Connecticut Colony, and by a decree in the English Court of Chancery, dated March 19, 171 $\frac{1}{2}$.

EDWARD HOPKINS¹ was born near Shrewsbury, England, in 1600, was educated in the Royal Free Grammar School, and became a prosperous merchant in London. Early a convert to Puritan doctrines, he, with his father-in-law Theophilus Eaton, John Davenport, and others, formed in 1636 a new company for emigration; and sailing from England in the "Hector," they reached Boston in June or July, 1637. They were urged strongly to remain in the Massachusetts Colony, but decided to seek a home in a more remote part of the country, induced, as it is said, to take this action both from the fear of interference by a General Governor of New England, whose coming was considered probable, and from the desire to establish a colony whose religious belief would be more in consonance with

¹ *References:* Trumbull's History of Connecticut; Winthrop's History of New England; Barnard's American Journal of Education; Kingsley's The Two-Hundredth Anniversary of the First Settlement of the Town and Colony of New Haven.

their own ideas than was that of the Eastern colonists. After making some explorations into what is now Connecticut, Mr. Davenport and Mr. Eaton settled at or near New Haven, while Mr. Hopkins made his residence at Hartford. Here he at once took a decided lead in colonial and business affairs. His name appears on the list of Committees of the General Court in March, 1637, and shortly afterwards he was chosen Secretary of the Colony of Connecticut and one of the magistrates. He was Governor of the Colony in 1640, 1644, 1646, 1648, 1650, 1652, and 1654, and he was Deputy Governor in most of the alternate years, having been chosen in 1653 and 1654, while he was in England. He was also one of the Commissioners of Connecticut chosen to meet with those from the other Colonies which with Connecticut formed the New England Federation; and in this capacity he became familiar with the needs of all the Colonies, and with the necessities of Harvard College. It gives a curious insight into the administration of justice in those days, when we learn from the Court Records that Edward Hopkins sat on the bench with the other magistrates in several cases in which he was either plaintiff or defendant.¹ His business relations were extensive, and he pushed his trading-posts up the river and into the wilderness, and is said to have founded the commerce in American cotton.²

¹ Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut prior to the Union with the New Haven Colony, by J. Hammond Trumbull, (Hartford, 1850,) pp. 132, 141.

² Ibid., p. 57. Also Historical Discourse on the Two-Hundredth Anniversary of the Founding of the Hopkins Grammar School, by Leonard W. Bacon, (New Haven, 1860,) p. 24.

Governor Hopkins married Ann Yale, whose mother had married for her second husband Theophilus Eaton. Governor Winthrop the elder speaks of her as "a goodly young woman and of speciall parts, who has fallen into a sad infirmity the loss of her understanding and reason which had been growing on her divers years by occasion of giving herself wholly to reading and writing, having written many books." And he intimates that it was through the tenderness "and love of her husband, who was loth to deny her her favorite studies that her disease became seated and aggravated." "He brought her to Boston and left her with her brother, one Mr. Yale, a merchant, to try what means might be had here for her. But no help could be had."¹

About 1653 Governor Hopkins went to Europe, called thither by the death of his brother, who was Warden of the Fleet. He had expected to return to New England; but, as Trumbull says, "he was very soon particularly noticed and made First Warden of the Fleet in the room of his brother. He was chosen Commissioner of the Admiralty and Navy, and finally a member of Parliament. These unexpected preferments altered his designs, and determined him to send over for his family, and to spend the remainder of his days in his native country. He had been a consumptive man, attended with a cough and spitting of blood for more than thirty years. His constitution was now entirely wasted, and he died in the fifty-eighth year of his age."²

¹ Winthrop's History of New England, Vol. II. p. 216.

² A Complete History of Connecticut, etc., by Benj. Trumbull, D.D., (Hartford, 1797,) Vol. I. p. 241.

There is a curious discrepancy as to the dates of the will and death of Governor Hopkins, and of the probate of his will. The copy of the will in the possession of the Trustees is dated March 7, 1657, and a memorandum on this copy in the same handwriting as that of the body of the will says that it was "proved at London on the 30th of April, 1657." A copy of the will, printed in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society (5th series, Vol. IX. p. 17), is dated March 17, 1657, and the date of probate is given as April 13, 1657. In the report of Thomas Gery, Master, to the Lord Keeper of the Seals, dated "Feb^y. 10th, 1710," it is stated that Edward Hopkins made his will on March 7, 1657; that he died on December 5, 1657, and that the will was proved "the third of April then next."

The will as proved contained the following provisions, viz. : —

"And the residue of my Estate there, I do hereby give & bequeath unto my ffather Theophilus Eaton Esq^r, M^r John Davenport, M^r J^o Cullock, & M^r. W^m Goodwin in full assurance of their Trust and Faithfullness in disposing it according to the intent & purpose of me Edward Hopkins w^{ch} is to give some Encouragement unto those forreign Plantations for the breeding up of Hopefull youth in the way of Learning both at y^e Graffmar School & Colledge for the publick Service of the Country in future times."

"My further mind and Will is That within Six months after the Decease of my Wife, five hundred pounds be made over into New England according to the advice of my Loving ffriends Major Robert Thompson & M^r Francis Willoughby and conveyed into the hands of the Trustees before mentioned in further prosecution of the aforesaid publick

Ends, Which in the Simplicity of my heart are for the upholding & promoting the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ in those parts of the Earth."

The Trustees named in the will were however prevented from receiving the property in New England left them under the first bequest, owing to the action of the General Court at Hartford, which sequestered the estate and ordered that it should be secured within the Colony until an inventory of the estate was presented and administration was "granted according to law."¹ And later Edward Stebbing and Lieut. Thomas Bull were ordered by the General Court to take charge of the estate, and to collect debts due to it.² This and the subsequent discreditable action of the Connecticut Colony³ were apparently caused by the dissensions which arose in the church at Hartford, in which the pastor took one side, and William Goodwin (with whom Mr. John Cullick sympathized) took the other. These dissensions grew so bitter, that a large number of the church members, including Mr. Goodwin, went to Hadley and settled there. With one Trustee in New Haven, and the other residing in Hadley and embittered against Hartford, (the other Trustees having died,) the General Court apparently thought that their best course would be to hold fast to the estate. Correspondence passed between the Trustees and the authorities in Hartford for several years, until on February 1, 166 $\frac{3}{4}$, William Goodwin wrote to "The Honoured Court at Hartford,"⁴ offering to give them

¹ Trumbull's Public Records of Connecticut, pp. 338, 339.

² Ibid., p. 374.

³ Ibid., pp. 375, 418, 578, 579. Also Bacon's Historical Discourse, p. 26.

⁴ Trumbull's Public Records of Connecticut, p. 579.

£350 provided they would remove all obstructions to the settlement of the estate, and threatening to take the matter before the authorities in England, if Hartford declined his proposal. This letter produced an effect, for in the following month the restraint laid upon Mr. Hopkins's estate was removed, and the Trustees apparently took possession of what was left of it.

This being done, the surviving Trustees, Rev. John Davenport and Mr. William Goodwin, one living at New Haven, and the other at Hadley, by a paper dated April 30, 1664, divided the estate as follows: four hundred pounds to Hartford (an increase from the amount stated in Mr. Goodwin's letter of the previous year); and the balance, including the five hundred pounds to come from the estate in England, to be divided between New Haven and Hadley, "only provided that one hundred pounds shall be given and paid to Harvard College out of that half of the estate which Hadley hath."¹ This was duly received, for in the gift-book of the College the receipt of £100 in corn and meal is acknowledged, and charges are made of £7 0s. 6d. for the transportation from Hartford to Boston.

Thus the first bequest for "the breeding up of Hopefull Youth in the way of Learning both at y^e Gram̃ar school and Colledge" was practically all divided among three towns in the Connecticut Valley, no one of which had the least pretence to a college, or had even advanced so far towards the establishment of a grammar school as to own a school building. This matter will be more fully discussed in the Appendix.

¹ Records of Hopkins Academy, in Hadley.

The second bequest, being dependent on Mrs. Hopkins's life, was of course still unpaid at her death, on December 17, 1698. At this time all the original Trustees were dead, as well as Robert Thompson and Francis Willoughby, the overseers, and Henry Dally, the executor and residuary legatee under Governor Hopkins's will. It seemed for a time as if the legacy had been absolutely forgotten by those for whose benefit it was intended, while those who had possession of the money were well content to retain control of it.

Finally, in 1708, "The Case on Edward Hopkins Bequest of 500^{lb} for Propagation of y^e Gospell" was submitted, probably by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England, to Sir Peter King and Mr. T. Vernon, for their opinion on the two questions, 1st, to whom the five hundred pounds belonged; and 2d, how to recover it. Both these lawyers gave it as their opinion, that the proper method of recovering the legacy would be by "an Information in Chancery" brought by the Attorney General against the executor of Henry Dally; and that the Crown should dispose of the legacy according to the intention of the testator, either by decree or by the appointment of new Trustees to "execute and perform this charity."

Accordingly, in 1708, at the Michaelmas Term of the Court of Chancery, the Attorney General brought a bill of complaint against Exton, the executor of Henry Dally, and a number of the legatees under Dally's will. Exton defended the suit, and stated that no demand had ever been made upon him for the payment of the five hundred pounds, and that now he had no funds to pay it with; and both he and his co-defendants asked

to have certain debts allowed them before any payment was made from the estate.

On July 9, 1709, the cause came on to be heard, and the matter was referred to Thomas Gery, a Master of the Court of Chancery, to take account of the assets in Exton's hands which were liable to pay the legacy of five hundred pounds, and with instructions to make all proper allowance to the executor. And in case the money should be recovered, it was to be applied to the "school or college in New England for the breeding up of scholars in the study of Divinity." The Master was also to inquire, through witnesses or by writing to the Governor of New England, whether there be such a school or college as was prescribed or mentioned in the testator's will; and if no such school or college was there, he was to inform himself whether there was any other school or college there.

On February 10, 171 $\frac{9}{1}$, over nineteen months from the time when the inquiry was committed to him, the Master reported that there were sufficient assets in Exton's hands to pay the legacy; and that there was a grammar school in Boston, and a school and college in Cambridge called Harvard College. Accordingly, in the following month, the court issued an order directing Exton to bring before the Master five hundred pounds, with interest at five per cent, to be reckoned from six months after the death of Mrs. Hopkins; and instructing the Master to lay out the money in a purchase of land in New England in the name of the Corporation for the Propagation of the Gospel; but the trust was to be declared for the benefit of the college and grammar school at Cam-

bridge in New England; and the Master was further ordered to report in what proportion the money should go to the school and college, and to put it out at interest in the mean time.

While the suit had been progressing, the President and Fellows of Harvard College appear to have become aware of the facts regarding the legacy, and on March 20, 1719,¹ Henry Newman petitioned the court on their behalf; and the court modified its order of a fortnight previous, and instructed the Master to lay out the money in the purchase of lands, unless the parties interested should propose to the Attorney General some better investment; and the parties concerned for the grammar school and the college were directed to suggest names for Trustees to the Attorney General, and he was instructed to determine whether the lands should stand in the name of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, or in that of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, or in the names of Trustees.

Nearly a year later, Thomas Gery, the Master, reported that he had received from Exton five hundred pounds, with interest, amounting to eight hundred pounds in all; and that he had placed seven hundred pounds at interest in government securities

¹ President Quincy, in his *History of Harvard University*, Vol. I. p. 204, says that "in June, 1709, the Corporation took measures to secure the legacy of Edward Hopkins"; but in the detailed statement set forth in the decree Henry Newman does not appear as agent of Harvard College till 1719. Jonathan Trumbull wrote to William Samuel Johnson, December 12, 1789, as follows: "The £500 given by Mr. Hopkins was neglected from the time of his death until 1710. One of his descendants mentioned it to Mr. Banister, — inquired after a college in New England. He told him of that of Cambridge, and on notice to the Corporation there they applied and had a judgment in Chancery to receive it." *Mass. Hist. Collections*, 5th series, Vol. IX. pp. 390, 391.

for the benefit of the charity. On December 18, 1712, Edward Northey, the Attorney General, reported that he had been attended by the agents of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, by Jeremy Dummer, agent for New England, who also appeared on behalf of the school, and by Henry Newman, agent for Harvard College, all of whom agreed to the following settlement, and that he, the Attorney General, approved of the same, viz. : —

“ All ptyes concerned have agreed humbly to propose to Mr. Attorney General that three fourths of the said Eight hundred pounds and the produce thereof be for the benefit of Harvard Colledge at Cambridge in the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England for bringing up students in Divinity for the service of the Country, and that the other fourth part and the produce thereof be for the benefit of the Gramar School at the Town of Cambridge for the bringing up Youth to be sent to the said Colledge. That the said Eight hundred pounds be Vested in a purchase of houses or Land in the said Province To the End that the rents and profitts thereof may be perpetuated to the benefit of y^e said College and School in propor^on as above mentioned, and that the purchase be made in the names of the persons following, viz^t Joseph Dudley, W^{ill}m Tayler, Isaac Addington, Waitstill Winthorp, Samuel Sewall, Eliachim Hutchinson, Peter Sergeant, Pen Townsend, Edward Bromfield, John Higginson, Simon Stoddard, Esq^r, Increase Mather, D^r in Divinity, Cotton Mather, D^r in Divinity, John Leverett, President of Harvard Colledge, Jeremy Dummer, John Burrill, Thomas Brattle, Esq^r, William Brattle, Min^r of Cambridge, Nehemiah Walter, Min^r of Roxbury, Daniel Oliver, Thomas fitch, Merch^{ts} at Boston. That y^e said Trustees be obliged to meet Yearly the first Thursday in May at such place as they shall Agree upon to Consider on the Affaires of their Trust, and at other times pro Re nata as the Treasurer shall give Notice. That Sam^l Sewall Esq^r be Trear for the first Year to Comence

from the first Thursday in May after the first Meeting of the said Trustees. That Seven and not Less of y^e said Trustees make a Quorum to do business, all of them being duly Warned. That whenever any of y^e Trustees dye or remove out of the province The remaining Trustees being not less than seven be impowered to Chuse such persons to Compleat their Number as a Majority of them shall agree upon. That three fourth parts of the Charity proposed to be appropriated to the Colledge be for y^e Encouragement of four Batchelors of Art to reside at the Colledge and perform publick Exercises in Theology in such manner as shall be approved by the president and Corporation of the Colledge. That if four Batchelors of Art whose circumstances may require such Charitable assistance shall not be found at one time to accept thereof it be in the power of y^e Corporation of y^e Colledge aforesaid to apply it in the same proporcion among the Ma^r of Art that shall reside at y^e Colledge. That no Ma^r or Batchelor of Art shall Enjoy the proporcion or any part of the said Charity for more than the Space of five Yeares. That no Master or Batchelor receiving any of y^e publick money shall be Entituled to any part of this Charity. That every Ma^r of Art or Batchelor of Art who shall be Entituled to receive part of this Charity shall be obliged to pay after the rate of Two Shillings in y^e pound for what he shall so receive to The Trear of y^e Colledge for the time being towards a ffund for y^e use hereafter mentioned. Namely, To buy Books and reward the Industry of such undergraduates as shall Distinguish themselves by their Application to their Studys as the President for y^e time being shall think proper, and that in the Elecion of Batchelors of Art to receive the Benefit of this Charity regard be first had to such Undergraduates as shall by their Industry have obtained a reward in the manner afores^d. As to y^e Grammar School 'tis our humble opinion That the aforesaid Quarter part proposed to be appropriated to it be given intirely to the Ma^r of Cambridge School In Consideration of his Instructing in Gramar Learning five Boys who shall be Nominated by the president and ffellows of Harvard Colledge & the Minister of Cambridge for the time

being, and that the said president and fellows & Minister or any three of them be Visitors of the said School to see that so many Children are taught. And every Year the week before the Comencem^t The Boys who shall receive the benefit of this Charity shall give proof of their proficiency in Learning at such hour and place as the Visitors aforesaid shall think fit."

Signed by Wm. Ashurst, Governor, John Gunston, Treasurer, John Clarke, Clerk, for the Company for Propagating the Gospel in New England and Parts adjacent in America, Jeremy Dummer, Agent for New England, and Henry Newman, Agent for Harvard College.

On December 20, 1712, a preliminary decree was made adopting the report of the Attorney General, including the recommendations as above set forth, but still allowing parties an opportunity to offer objections. Apparently no objection was offered, for on January 29, 171 $\frac{2}{3}$, the decree was made absolute by the Right Honourable Symon Lord Harcourt, Baron of Stanton Harcourt, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, though it was not signed till March 19, 171 $\frac{2}{3}$, and was recorded the next day.¹

Six months later, on September 15, 1713, Jeremiah Dummer, Agent for New England, and Henry Newman, Agent for Harvard College, presented a petition to the Court of Chancery, setting forth "That yo^r Petition^{rs} have lately rec^d an account from y^e said Trustees

¹ The copy of the decree belonging to the Trustees is attested, April 16, 1714, by J. Watts, Nathl. Coffin, John Wainwright, John Corney, and Thos. Craddock, accompanied with the oaths to the attestation, taken by John Watts and John Corney on November 3, 1714, in Boston, before John Appleton and Edmund Quinsey, Justices of the Peace.

named in Mr Attorney General's Report, That they have found out a Convenient Purchase for laying out the said money, and that they are ready and willing to accept of the said Trust." The petitioners therefore prayed that the eight hundred pounds (after deducting the expense of recovering the legacy) should be paid over to Sir William Ashurst, President, and John Gunston, Subtreasurer of the Corporation for Propagation of the Gospel, for remittance to the Trustees. On this petition the Lord Chancellor ordered a hearing; but, with the delay which usually accompanies legal proceedings, it was not till December 22, 1714, that the order issued for paying over the money.

The legacy thus recovered amounted to the sum of £771 13s. 7d., and was remitted early in 1715 to Samuel Sewall, Treasurer to the trustees, in the form of bills of exchange¹ payable in silver "pieces of eight" at six shillings apiece and weighing each "seaventene penny-weight." In this currency the remittance amounted to £1104 8s. 2d., and, being paid to the treasurer in the paper currency of the country, was still further increased in nominal amount to £1251 13s. 2d.²

The first record of a meeting of the Trustees appears to be found in the Diary of Samuel Sewall, as follows : —

"171 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan^y 14. Tuesday. There is a meeting of the Trustees for Mr. Edward Hopkins's Legacy upon due Warning. Present Joseph Dudley esq^r, W^m Tailer esq^r, Isaac

¹ The seconds of these bills of exchange are now in the possession of the Trustees.

² "July 15. I receive Sir William Ashurst's letter bringing the remittance of Mr. Hopkins legacy." Mass. Hist. Collections, 5th series, Vol. VII. p. 49, Judge Sewall's Diary.

Addington esq^r, Wait Winthrop esq^r, S. S. Bromfield,¹ E^m Hutchinson, P. Townsend, S. Stoddard, Dr. Cotton Mather, Mr. John Leverett, Jer. Duffier esq^r, Mr. Dan^l Oliver, Mr. Thomas Fitch, Mr. John Burhil. A letter to my Lord Chancellor and another to Sir William Ashurst pen'd by the President were voted with some amendments.”²

As has been seen, the Trustees had been looking about them for a fit purchase of land, and finding that the Natick Indians owned a tract suitable for their purpose, in July, 1715, they procured the passage by the General Court of an act authorizing the purchase by them from the Indians of a tract of land “commonly known by the name of Maguncoog.” Acting under this authority, the Trustees ordered a committee of their body to have the lands surveyed, and to report on the quantity and quality thereof; but they were instructed to meet with the Indians before beginning the survey, and to “assure them of the justice and friendship of the Trustees to them,” and of the wish of the Trustees to purchase their lands. The following extracts from Judge Sewall’s Diary will show the result of the negotiations with the Indians, some of whom opposed the sale.

Under the date of September 28, 1715, he says:—

“Went to Cambridge to meet the Natick Comittee, Waban and others. . . . Accomplish the Bargain for Magunkaquoq Land and paid fourteen pounds in part. Laus Deo.”³

And again, on October 11:—

“Went with Mr. Daniel Oliver to Natick; from the Falls in company with the President & Tho. Oliver Esq^r and Mr. John Cotton. At Natick the Indians of the Committee exe-

¹ Undoubtedly an error for Edward Bromfield.

² Mass. Hist. Collections, 5th series, Vol. VI. p. 416.

³ Ibid., Vol. VII. p. 60.

cuted the Parchment Deed¹ for the Land at Magunkaquog : and paid the Proprietors Three pounds apiece.”²

That the purchase was not profitable to all concerned is shown by the following extract from the same Diary : —

“Oct. 12. Solomon Thomas acquaints me that Isaac Nehemiah, one of the Committee, had hanged himself. Ask’d what they should doe. I sent him to the Crowner. . . . Hang’d himself with his girdle, 3 foot and 4 inches long, buckle and all.”³

The lands thus purchased, together with other small lots bought at a later period and the adjoining lands belonging to the Province, were erected by the act of December 13, 1715, into the town of Hopkinton, and in the next year the Province lands within the town limits were turned over in fee to the Trustees. The troubles of the Trustees as land-owners began at once, and their records for the next few years show the appointment of committees at various times to consider questions of title, to run the lines between the Trustees’ lands and those of their neighbors, and to prosecute trespassers for cutting timber and similar depredations.

The question of disposing of their lands so as to produce some income soon arose, and in April, 1716, the Trustees decided to lease the lands at a yearly rental of threepence an acre for the term of ninety-nine years, and at a rental not exceeding ninepence an acre to the

¹ One of the parts of this deed (an indenture in two parts) is in the possession of the Trustees, and is signed by Thomas Waban and Benjamin Tray by their own signatures, and by the marks of Samuel Abraham, Solomon Thomas, Abraham Speen, Thomas Pegun, and Isaac Nehemiah.

² Mass. Hist. Collections, 5th series, Vol. VII. p. 62.

³ Ibid.

heirs and assigns, of the same lessees, after that time. Having some doubts, however, as to their power to execute such long leases, they asked the General Court to grant them the needed authority; and accordingly a law was passed, December 3, 1719, allowing the Trustees for the space of ten years to grant leases for the term of ninety-nine years.

The first leases referred to in the records of the Trustees are mentioned in the record of the meeting of May 8, 1719, as follows: "Had a large debate with Thomas How, Thomas Gleason, and Isaac Gleason, and adjusted the terms of their several leases as to the Buildings to be erected and Rent to be paid. And Mr. Treasurer is directed and empowered to sign the Leases on the part of the Trustees." But in May, 1720, a committee of the Trustees was appointed to lease the Hopkinton lands, under a scheme which was perfected in the following November. By this plan the committee were to offer for lease,—

	Acres.
Of the best land	12,500
To reserve for the ministry	100
To reserve for the first minister and his heirs free from rent for ninety-nine years	100
To reserve for school, training-field, and burying-ground . .	100
To reserve for other public uses	200

All the residue of the land, except the cedar swamps, was to be held in common for the benefit of the tenants; and those tenants who signed leases before March 25, 1723, (the date from which the term of ninety-nine years was to begin,) were to be allowed to cut timber in the swamps for building and fencing purposes, but not for sale. The committee was also directed to see

that the ponds which were found among the swamps were "drawn off according to law."

Objections were offered to the terms of the proposed leases by the inhabitants of Framingham, who notified the Trustees that they would not lease the Hopkinton lands for ninety-nine years, because, 1st, the land is "spacious" enough to enable them to hold lands in freehold; 2d, tenants have not the privileges of freeholders; 3d, there will be the cost of subduing the wild land, besides that of settling the town; and 4th, we should provide lands that will go to our posterity. But these reasonable objections did not prevent the Trustees from leasing their lands for the ninety-nine year term, and leases were made to various persons in 1720 and the following years on the following terms, viz.: The tenant agreed to pay a rental of three-pence per acre, one half on September 25th and one half on March 25th of each year; to erect a suitable farmhouse within two years, and a barn within four years (the size of the buildings and time allowed for building varying in different leases); to fence in several acres of land within a given time; and to pay all taxes to Church and Commonwealth that should be imposed according to law. The Trustees agreed that, at the end of ninety-nine years, the tenant, his heirs and assigns, (provided they had not been evicted,) should have the privilege of renewing his lease on such terms and for such time as might be agreed on between the parties, but that the annual rental should not exceed nine-pence per acre. The Trustees further agreed to save the tenant from paying any Province tax on three fourths of his land.

These leases did not prove satisfactory to either party, for it was soon found that, while the tenant had no certainty of holding his land after the lapse of ninety-nine years, the Trustees were liable to lose all their rents through their promise to relieve the tenant from the payment of three fourths of the Province tax. Discussion upon these points was kept up for several years, until, in 1740, the Trustees agreed to receive one penny per acre as the annual rental for the remainder of the term of ninety-nine years, and three-pence per acre forever afterward, provided they were relieved from the payment of any part of the Province tax, and provided further that all the tenants agreed to this settlement. The tenants accepted this solution of the points in dispute, to which the General Court in 1741 gave its sanction. The act also authorized the Trustees to divide up the lands held in common, among the tenants in proportion to their holdings, and to appoint a Register of Deeds for Hopkinton; the County of Middlesex being relieved from the duty of recording the deeds and conveyances of the Trustees' lands. It was further provided, that the tenants in the future should pay all the Province taxes on their lands, and that these lands should be rated for taxation at what they were worth above the rents reserved.

The Trustees evidently did not consider that the purchase of the Hopkinton lands, and the subsequent lease to tenants, was merely a business affair, and that they were absolved from all responsibility for the moral and intellectual well-being of the community which they had collected together upon the lands of the Natick Indians. Especially they recognized that they were

bound to see that the inhabitants of Hopkinton were not left destitute of spiritual care. In addition, therefore, to the land which was set apart for the ministry, the Trustees continually appropriated a part of the fund which they had received from England towards building a meeting-house, and towards the support of Rev. Samuel Barrett, who was settled as the first minister at Hopkinton. To such an extent did they carry their expenditure for these purposes, that when, in 1733, the Trustees sent to England an account of their administration of the trust estate, the amount spent for the building of the meeting-house and for the support of the ministry reached the sum of £370 5s. Indeed, this account proves that it is not only the present age which is open to the charge of expending more money in carrying donations to missionary fields than the gifts themselves amount to; for out of the £1251 13s. 2d. which Samuel Sewall received from England, but £570 16s. 9d. was spent in the purchase of lands, while £370 5s. was spent as stated above, and £310 11s. 5d. in journeying and various expenses connected with the purchase; and until the year 1771 the Trustees continually received most piteous letters from Mr. Barrett, in which he very feelingly set forth his troubles and necessities, arising from losses by storms, from the difficulty of collecting his salary, which had been diminished on account of the wars, from the rise in prices of all commodities, and from the sickness and death of one of his negroes. In fact, he was obliged, he said, to sell three of his slaves to enable him to pay money which he had borrowed to supply himself with the necessaries of life. It is needless to say that these

appeals were generally met by the Trustees in a very generous spirit.

The agreement adopted by the Trustees and tenants, and approved by the General Court in 1741, appears to have worked smoothly for over forty years, disturbed only by the usual trouble with slow payments common to the relation of landlord and tenant. But the Trustees, as well as the tenants, seem to have always looked upon the Commonwealth as a kindly mother, to whom recourse could always be had for assistance, not only in cases of emergency, but even when their convenience alone was concerned. There being, therefore, in the opinion of the Trustees, no necessity for a double collection of rents and of taxes, they addressed, in 1782, a petition for relief to the General Court, who at once passed a resolve directing the collectors of taxes of Hopkinton and Upton (a town which had been laid out in 1735 from the lands of Hopkinton, Mendon, and other towns, and had been joined to Worcester County) to collect the rents due by the Trustees' tenants, and to pay the same to the treasurer of the Trustees; and in case the collector did not make payment to the Trustees, the Treasurer of the Commonwealth was ordered to issue his execution for the amount due, and on receipt of the rents to pay them over to the Trustees.

This arrangement was experimental, and was to last seven years; but before this time had elapsed, the General Court, on joint application of the Trustees and tenants, passed a resolve, in 1787, by which the lands held by the tenants were to be taxed as if held in fee simple, and the taxes when collected were to be paid to the Treasurer of Massachusetts, who in turn was

directed to pay the quitrents on each 25th day of March in gold or silver into the hands of the Trustees. This was not a particularly profitable arrangement for the Commonwealth, whose Treasurer had some scruples about paying money out of the Treasury when nothing came into it, as was the case in these years, when no Province or State tax was laid. But the Trustees did not take the same view of the case as did the Treasurer, and on their petition the General Court passed, in February, 1796, a resolve taxing the lands in Hopkinton and Upton as in other parts of Massachusetts, and directing the Treasurer to pay the Trustees, and authorizing the Governor to draw his warrant for, 1st, the amount of the quitrents for three years past (which the Treasurer had had scruples about paying), and 2d, on each 25th day of March thereafter for the sum of \$222.23 in favor of the Trustees. In other words, the Commonwealth was to collect from the tenants no greater taxes than she did from the rest of her citizens, and yet was to hold herself responsible to the Trustees for the payment to them of a sum equal to the amount of their quitrents.

It is not remarkable that this seemed to many to be a burden upon the State, and in the year 1796 an attempt was made to repeal the legislation of 1782, 1787, and of February, 1796; but it was unsuccessful, and until 1823 the Commonwealth continued to pay \$222.23 each year to the treasurer of the Trustees, that being supposed to be the value of one penny per acre on the lands leased to the Trustees' tenants. But in March, 1823, the term of ninety-nine years expired for which the rental was fixed at one penny per acre,

and now the new rental of threepence per acre began to run. The Commonwealth refused to pay any larger sum than it had been accustomed to pay, and the treasurer of the Trustees was by vote directed not to ask for a treasury warrant for the usual sum of \$222.23. In this state of affairs the Trustees applied to the Legislature, and in 1825 a resolve passed the Senate authorizing the payment of the increased rent, but the House of Representatives failed to concur. Indeed, the House went further, and asked the Justices of the Supreme Court for their opinion as to the liability of the Commonwealth to the Trustees. To this question the Justices replied that the Commonwealth was under no legal obligation to pay any sum to the Trustees; but this opinion was tempered by a long discussion of the facts in the case, and by a suggestion that it might be expedient for the Commonwealth to do something for the relief of the Trustees.

Finding that it was impossible to get help from the Legislature, the Trustees brought suit against a large number of their tenants, who on their part conducted the defence with great vigor; since the former occupants of the lands, relying on the fact that the State had paid the rents since 1782, had sold their lands to the present holders with covenants of warranty, and a successful prosecution of the suits meant ruin to many of the tenants.

No rent could therefore be collected from State or tenant, and in 1829 the treasurer's report shows the sum of \$4,000 due from the tenants for back rents. This state of things could not continue, and in October, 1829, the Trustees appointed a committee to present a

petition for relief to the Legislature, asking for some provision for the payment of back rents, and for security for future payments. A memorial to this effect was presented in the House of Representatives, and Hon. Solomon Strong and Nathan Brooks were appointed Commissioners to hear the statements of the Trustees and of the tenants, and to report what ought to be done. The Commissioners gave full hearings to all parties concerned, and in June, 1830, they reported as a compromise measure that the State should assume two thirds of the rent, and that the Trustees should give up their claim to the other one third. But this report did not find acceptance with the Legislature, a committee of which recommended, in 1831, that the State should pay \$352.62 in full for back rents, and in addition a sum bearing a certain proportion to the taxes collected in the towns of Hopkinton and Upton, but in no event to exceed \$222.23 in any one year, — and this only in those years when a State tax was laid; the laying of a State tax and the collection of such taxes from the leased lands being considered by the committee the only ground for the State's paying anything to the Trustees. The House of Representatives adopted this report, and the Senate (although it would have preferred to pay a gross sum at once to settle the matter) concurred with the House, as it was too late in the session to adopt any new plan. But the Trustees were unwilling to accept this settlement, as they considered their claims good, either against the State or against their tenants. They therefore authorized their committee to appeal once more to the Legislature, if they deemed it expedient, and gave

orders for the further prosecution of suits against the tenants.

Finally, in May, 1832, the Legislature passed a resolve to pay the sum of eight thousand dollars, in full satisfaction of all claims of the Trustees for past and future rents, provided a settlement was made by them with their tenants within one year. The Trustees at once entered into conference with their tenants, and it was finally agreed that the tenants should pay to the Trustees the sum of two thousand dollars in addition to the sum granted by the Legislature, in full satisfaction of all claims. This was done, and proper receipts were given by the Trustees to the State and to the tenants. Thus ended the dispute over the Hopkinton lands, which began almost as soon as the Trustees became land-owners, and lasted for over a century.

The history of the Hopkinton Registry of Deeds is rather a changeable one. Organized under the act of 1741, it continued to record the deeds of the Trustees' lands, and it appears to have been in the habit of recording executions as well; for in 1808 and 1811 the Massachusetts Legislature passed laws rendering valid any executions, etc., which might have been recorded in error by the Trustees' Register. These acts also required all conveyances to be thereafter recorded in the Registry of Deeds of Middlesex County; though from a letter from Jeremy Stimson, the Register at Hopkinton, it would appear that as late as December, 1809, he had paid no attention to the act of the Legislature of 1808, and was still keeping the books of record. The act of 1811, however, required the record books to be transferred to the Middlesex County Regis-

try, and this was accordingly done. But the people of Hopkinton were greatly excited over what they considered an improper interference with their rights, and they secured the attention of the Legislature, which body, on February 23, 1813, passed an act by which the Trustees were ordered to take their books of record back to Hopkinton, and to appoint a register who should record all conveyances and executions which related to the Trustees' lands. This arrangement continued till 1832, when the Trustees, having given up all connection with Hopkinton and Upton by the settlement which they had made with the State and with their tenants, asked to be relieved from the duty of the registry. Accordingly, in March, 1833, an act was passed finally removing the record-books from Hopkinton to the Middlesex County Registry, relieving the Trustees from the duty of appointing a register, and making valid all conveyances of Hopkinton and Upton lands which might in the meanwhile have been recorded in the Registries of Middlesex and Worcester Counties, respectively.

Thus far we have seen how the property of the trust reached the Trustees, how it was invested, and how the various troubles incident to the trust were overcome. It will be well to consider next how the income was distributed. The decree in Chancery directed that three fourths of the income should be divided among four bachelors and masters, who should pay two shillings in the pound to the Treasurer of Harvard College for the purchase of books as rewards to meritorious undergraduates; and that one fourth of the income should be paid over to the master of the

Cambridge Grammar School for instructing five boys in "grammar learning." Accordingly, at the meeting of the Trustees on February 28, 1724, the Treasurer was instructed to notify the President and Corporation of Harvard College to appoint bachelors, and the Visitors of the Grammar School to appoint boys for the school. Thereupon, the Corporation recommended "S^r Rogers, S^r Rogers jr., and S^r Cutler, Bachelors of Art," and Mr. Chauncey, "to receive three fourths of the income for the current year." These names were accepted by the Trustees, and the Corporation was asked to nominate two more men, "as a considerable part of the income of Hopkinton arises from Land granted by the General Court," upon which being done, and proper certificates being given, the Treasurer was instructed to divide three fourths of one hundred and fifty pounds, the estimated yearly income, among the six men. Mr. Chauncey having become a minister, his place and those of the two additional men were filled by S^r Hancock, S^r Prentice, and S^r Nicholas Bowes, and payments were made to them in accordance with the vote of the Trustees. The names of the boys nominated by the Visitors of the school were Nathan Mayhew, Samuel Gardner, Nathaniel Hubbard, Jonathan Remington, and Thomas Balch; to which the names of Christopher Bridge and Thomas Tufts were afterwards added, for the same reasons that led to the increase in the number of the bachelors.

From this time forward payments have been made to theological students in each year, with but one or two exceptions, though the number receiving aid from the fund has varied from one to twelve, and the

amounts received by each have varied from £1 7s. 6d. to £32 0s. 0d. in Colonial times, and from \$11.25 to \$431.51 since the adoption of the Federal currency. These differences are owing to a number of causes, but especially to the fact, that, though the terms of the decree are not difficult to understand, it was not till after the lapse of one hundred and fifty years that the Trustees finally adopted the plan of distribution of the income which is now in use, and which conforms to the directions of the decree. For a long time the Trustees considered that they had the right, in their discretion, to lay aside each year such part of the income as they saw fit, for the purpose of increasing the principal of the fund; and having decided upon what the net income should be, they considered that the portion available for theological students could be apportioned to such a number of students, and in such proportion, as seemed best to them. The distribution of the income forms the subject of a large number of reports of committees of the Trustees during many years, and finally, in 1868, the whole question was set at rest by the decision of the Trustees to adopt a rule based upon the opinion of Judge Benjamin R. Curtis, which, with a slight change, is the one now in force.¹ The income is now divided as follows:—

¹ Meeting of Trustees, May 7, 1868.

	Per cent.
Reserve to provide for future losses in investments	5
Of the balance, pay to the Treasurer of the city of Cambridge, for improving the means of classical education in the High School of that city	25
Pay to the Treasurer of Harvard College, for the purchase of books as rewards to meritorious undergraduates	7½
Pay in equal shares to six Divinity students, who have been nominated by the President and Fellows of Harvard College, and who have not received any of the public money of the College, either by way of donations or as compensation for services during the current academic year	67½
	100

Other causes of the variation in the amounts paid to theological students were the change in the rental of the Hopkinton lands, the ever changing value of the currency while Massachusetts was a Colony, the increasing income arising from the increase in the principal of the trust fund ; and, more than all, the fact that in the early administration of the trust the students on the Hopkinton foundation were required to read four public dissertations each year in order to entitle them to a full share of the income, and if any student read a less number of dissertations he received only a proportionate part of the income. The custom of reading dissertations passed away when, in the course of instruction in the Divinity School, public exercises were given up, and the Trustees were somewhat in doubt whether the directions of the decree, that the students should "reside at the College and perform public exercises in theology," were properly carried out. The subject was referred to a committee, who reported that "the language of the decree seems to be fully satisfied by the course of education pursued in the Divinity School," and this report was adopted by the Trustees.

A list of the beneficiaries from this part of the fund will be found in the Appendix.

The payments to the Treasurer of Harvard College for the purchase of books, which, under the title of "Deturs," are well known to many of the graduates of the College, have been regularly made, and appear to have far exceeded the amount needed by the College for this purpose, as by the last report of the College Treasurer the unexpended balance of these payments amounted to \$1,163.41.

The payments for the Grammar School in Cambridge have also been annually made, in various forms, from 1727, with but few exceptions. The Trustees have always taken a great interest in the school, and in 1733 they voted that "it is expected that the schoolmaster at Cambridge afores^d take great care of the scholars on Mr. Hopkins' foundation, and report annually to the Trustees the proficiency they make." In 1784 the Trustees recommended to the Visitors of the school not to nominate boys unless there was a good master; and from 1771 it appears to have been customary to pay the schoolmaster but a part of his allowance in case the number of boys instructed did not reach the full number of seven, and in case the boys were not taught during the whole of the school year.

The Trustees have always been very tenacious of their rights, and when, in 1803, some question arose in regard to the payments to the Cambridge schoolmaster, they declared that the Selectmen of the town of Cambridge had no interest in the income of the trust fund; that the master of the school could not have his full stipend paid to him unless he had instructed five boys

through the year, and unless the boys presented themselves for examination before the Visitors, or properly accounted for their absence ; and that the boys so instructed must intend to enter Harvard College ; and some years later they voted that no money should be paid to the master of the school, except upon the certificate of the Visitors, and by the special vote of the Trustees in each case.

The school continued, with varying success, for many years. Complaints were at times made that the teaching was not of the high character that should be required, and committees were appointed to consider what action should be taken in the premises. At last, in 1837, the Board of Visitors reported that, in their opinion, there was no school in Cambridge which satisfied the terms of the decree ; and that they had voted to make no payment to the schoolmaster until the Trustees shall have taken measures to remedy the trouble. The reasons given by the Visitors for this action on their part were, that a Grammar School means a school where the Classics are taught principally or exclusively ; that the Cambridge school was not of this character ; that there were no classical scholars in that school, except those on the Hopkins foundation ; that the town of Cambridge held out as an inducement to the master to take the position, that he would receive help from this fund, and that not more than ten boys who had been on the Hopkins foundation had entered Harvard College in twenty-five years, while some of the boys had not even gone through the school.

Thereupon, the Trustees decided to ask the Legislature for permission to establish a school of their own,

and in 1839 an Act was passed authorizing them to establish a classical school in Cambridge for educating boys for Harvard College, and to buy land and erect buildings at a cost not to exceed ten thousand dollars. The visitation of the school vested in the President and Fellows of Harvard College, the Minister of the First Church in Cambridge, and the Chairmen of the Selectmen and of the School Committee of Cambridge. At this school were to be educated, free of expense, nine boys, who, being duly qualified, had been recommended by the School Committee of Cambridge, and the Trustees were to apply one fourth of the net income to the support of the school. It was further provided, that if within two years the school should not be established, or if it should thereafter be discontinued, the Trustees should pay to Cambridge one fourth of the net income, and Cambridge should provide a school with a master competent to teach the studies required for admission to Harvard College; that there should be educated at this school, free of expense, nine boys, who, being duly qualified, had been recommended by the President and Fellows of Harvard College and the Minister of the First Church of Cambridge, who were made Visitors of the school.

The Act also authorized the Trustees to pay one-tenth of the income appropriated to theological students to the Treasurer of the College for "Deturs," without regard to the number of students on the foundation.

Under the authority granted by this Act, the Trustees proceeded to establish a school which should be exclusively classical, and appointed Edward F. Barnes

the first master; and a year or two later they bought the building and grounds belonging to the Middlesex High School on Main Street, the school up to that time having been held in a building upon the College grounds near what is now Boylston Hall.¹

The Hopkins Classical School was carried on under several masters till 1854, when, upon the recommendation of the Board of Visitors, who represented that the High School lately established by the city of Cambridge was fitted to give full classical education, the Trustees voted to discontinue their school, provided satisfactory terms could be made with the city; and on May 21, 1855, an agreement was entered into with the city as follows. The Trustees agreed to discontinue their school for the time being, and to pay one fourth of the net income of the fund to the city of Cambridge. The city, on the other hand, agreed to use this income for improving the means of classical education in the High School, and for the benefit of not more than nine boys who should prepare to enter Harvard College, and who should be duly nominated as required by the Act of 1839. The Trustees also retained the right to reopen their school, and to use the income for the purpose of maintaining it; and in this case the city agreed to relinquish all claim to the income while the Hopkins School was in existence.

Since this time the city of Cambridge has received its share of the income of the trust funds for the support of its High School; one of the teachers of which (at times the Head-master of the school) has had the

¹ A Brief Account of the Funds that came from the Estate of Edward Hopkins, by John L. Hildreth, p. 9.

title of the "Hopkins Classical Teacher." A large number of its pupils have entered and graduated at Harvard College, and though the question of re-establishing the Hopkins School has been considered, there has never appeared to be sufficient cause for taking advantage of this right which the Trustees reserved to themselves.

It will be noticed, that under this agreement the President and Fellows of Harvard College in connection with the Minister of the First Church at Cambridge have the right to nominate nine boys (who need not be residents of Cambridge) to receive free instruction at the Cambridge High School; and that these gentlemen have had placed upon them the duty of visiting the school, and of seeing that a suitable education is furnished to the boys. The visitation took place as late as 1849, and on July 29, 1854, the Visitors met and considered questions relating to the school.

In 1825 the record-book of the Trustees, which had been left temporarily in the possession of Mr. James Savage for reference in regard to suits brought by the Trustees against the tenants of Hopkinton and Upton, was destroyed by fire. Luckily, some copies of old records had been preserved which form the basis of the present volume of records, and a number of papers have since then been found which have served to fill the gap caused by the original loss.

In 1827 an application was made to the Legislature for an act of incorporation for the Trustees, and on May 3d of that year the Trustees accepted the Act which was passed at their request, and thus finally the title of the Trustees, which up to this time had been

uncertain, and had been variously given as "Y^e Trustees of Hopkinston," "Honourable Trustees of Hopkinston Colledge Land," "The Hono^{ble} & Rever^d Trustees for the Charity of Edward Hopkins Esq^r," and "The Trustees for perpetuating the Charity of Edward Hopkins," became legally "The Trustees of the Charity of Edward Hopkins." This Act also confirmed the previous acts and records of the Trustees, notwithstanding the loss of the book of records. The Act and the By-Laws made pursuant thereto will be found in the Appendix.

An interesting question arose in the early part of this century as to the relative rights and duties of the Corporation of Harvard College and of the Trustees of this Charity. The treasurer of the Hopkins Fund, at the request of a committee of the Corporation, submitted to them all the securities and evidences of property in his hands. The committee thereupon reported that they considered that the Corporation of the College held the position of *cestuis que trust* of this fund, and were bound to look to its investment and application. They had therefore examined the securities of the fund, and advised the immediate sale or collection of several of the investments.

A committee of the Trustees appointed to consider this report, which had been adopted by the Corporation and had been ordered to be laid before the Trustees, reported in 1830 that the treasurer had voluntarily, and not as a matter of right, submitted the securities in his hands to the examination of the committee of the Corporation, which body now for the first time claim the right "to look to the investment and application of this fund and to advise and direct the Trustees in its

management"; and that they are of opinion "that no such right exists in the Corporation." They fully review the manner in which the trust funds came into their hands, and state that undoubtedly "the Trustees would be liable in equity before the Supreme Judicial Court should they fail to perform . . . any part of their duty; in like manner as the Corporation of the College would be liable if they should fail, which is not however to be presumed will ever be the case, to perform any of the trusts and duties which belong to them"; that they "have ever exercised their discretion in relation to the graduates" recommended by the Corporation, "but always in the most respectful deference to and with the most cordial concurrence with the wishes of the Corporation"; that they cannot agree with the Corporation in regard to the character of the trust securities, and that they are satisfied that, with one or two exceptions, the investments should remain as they are.

This report was adopted, and the Trustees passed two votes, which were ordered to be sent to the President of the College. These votes declared that the Trustees would not approve of any bachelor or master who might be recommended by the Corporation unless all the forms prescribed had been complied with; and that they would not make any grant to the master of the school until they were satisfied by a certificate of the Visitors that at least five boys were being educated at the school, and that the Visitors had visited the school and were satisfied with the boys' proficiency.

The Corporation thereupon asked the advice of Hon. William Prescott, who gave it as his opinion: 1st. That

the Corporation have a vested and equitable interest in the trust fund, and have a right to inquire into its management; and that it would be their duty to call the Trustees to account for any waste or mismanagement, through an application for relief to the Supreme Judicial Court as a court of equity. 2d. That the decision of the Corporation in the selection of bachelors or masters, and on the questions of their need of assistance, of their residence in college, and of the performance of their duties, is final as regards the Trustees. 3d. That the receipt of public money by the beneficiaries would not include salaries or wages received in performing services which do not interfere with their studies, and that such a receipt of salaries or wages does not disqualify the student from being on the Hopkins foundation.

These claims were not to pass undisputed, and Judge Peter O. Thacher was selected to report thereon on the part of the Trustees. His report states that, in case of mismanagement or waste of the fund, the Supreme Judicial Court would undoubtedly entertain a bill in equity on the complaint of the Corporation of the College, or of any individual interested in the fund, or of the Attorney General of the Commonwealth; and that, in this event, it would be the duty of the Corporation so to complain; that the right of the Corporation to interfere in the management and investment of the fund is absolutely without foundation, and that the opinions heretofore expressed by the Trustees must be maintained; that the right of nomination of bachelors and masters by the Corporation is admitted but that their right to decide finally, and without appeal, as

to the particular persons to be selected, must be denied; that the Trustees are not mere agents of the President and Fellows, or accountable to them, but that they must act according to their sense of duty, and are accountable only to the law, before the proper legal tribunals; and finally, that, if the views of Mr. Prescott in regard to the receipt of the public money by beneficiaries were accepted, the income of the Hopkins fund would practically become part of the general income of the College, and thus would be diverted from its legal object.

This report was adopted by the Trustees on June 30, 1831, and a copy was ordered to be sent to the Corporation of the College; and possibly it was thought wise to reinforce their opinions by acts, as it happened that in 1833 the Trustees refused to pay any of the income of the fund to two of the nominees of the Corporation, on the ground that they were neither bachelors nor masters of arts.

This report and action were apparently regarded as finally settling the question at issue, although in March, 1835, the Corporation recommended to the Trustees that their examining committee should report on the state of the investments each year, which would be "a satisfaction to this Board"; but this communication, when received by the Trustees, was placed on file, and no action was taken upon the recommendation; and finally, in 1860, a report of a committee of the Trustees was adopted, by which the principles laid down in Judge Thacher's report were reaffirmed.

Such is the history of the Hopkins trust, which, originally placed in the care of some of the leading

citizens of the Massachusetts Colony, has continued for one hundred and seventy-five years to be managed by men who, though possibly not so distinguished as the original Trustees, have fulfilled their duties in the care of the property in their charge in a manner of which the present admirable condition of the trust is the best proof.

APPENDIX.

I.

THE recovery of the legacy of £500 left by Edward Hopkins to be paid after the death of his wife, and the payment of the same to Trustees for the benefit of Harvard College and the school at Cambridge, have been the subject of heated remarks and of bitter feelings on the part of those who considered that the towns of the Connecticut Valley ought to have been the recipients of this bequest. Different writers take different views as to which towns ought to have shared in this bounty, but they all, without exception, agree that Harvard College had no right to any part of the legacy.

Dr. Timothy Dwight states : —

“About two thousand pounds sterling, plainly intended for Yale College by the Hon. Edward Hopkins, once Governour of Connecticut, fell, through a series of accidents, partly into the hands of her sister seminary, and partly into the hands of Trustees of three Grammar Schools : one at New Haven ; one at Hartford ; and one at Hadley, in Massachusetts.”¹

And again : —

“The Hon. Edward Hopkins, who was for some time Governor of the Colony of Connecticut and one of the original purchasers of the Colony of New Haven, left his estate in New England to a Collegiate school, to be founded within the last mentioned Colony, together with

¹ Travels in New England and New York, by Timothy Dwight, (New Haven, 1821,) Vol. I. p. 206.

five hundred pounds sterling out of his estate in England, to be applied, as I apprehend, to the same purpose. . . . The five hundred pounds came, however, (I will not here inquire by what means,) into the possession of Harvard College. The estate in America . . . was split up into three parts, . . . and became the foundation of three grammar schools. . . . Thus was the largest private benefaction ever destined for a College in Connecticut entirely prevented from contributing at all to the promotion of the design for which it was given.”¹

A reference to the will (Appendix II.) will show to the most casual observer that absolutely no mention is made of the location within New England of the school or college to which this benefaction was to go ; and all of Dr. Dwight’s positive statements are founded on careless inferences.

Dr. Leonard W. Bacon goes further than Dr. Dwight when he says:—

“At her [Mrs. Hopkins’s] death the sum of five hundred pounds from his estate in the Old England was to revert to the prospective College which was already heir to the whole of his estate in the New England. . . . The curious process by which this reversion, which, according to the decision of the trustees whom Mr. Hopkins had appointed, was to be equally divided between the schools in New Haven and Hadley, was diverted both from their intent and from that of the testator, fortunately, I am not called upon to narrate. A distinguished scholar, himself a trustee of this school, has discussed the whole history in such wise as to render detail and argument alike unnecessary. Suffice it to say, in brief, that . . . through somebody’s sharp practice, a decree in Chancery was sought for, by which this entire legacy should become the property of the College in the Massachusetts Colony. The Trustees of this school were awakened by the feeling that their property was slipping from their fingers, and plied the Court of Chancery too late with petition and remonstrance. The decree was granted, and the legacy passed to Harvard College. With a pleasing euphemism, the historian of that ancient institution, in speaking of this accession to their funds, says it ‘was *destined* to find its sphere of usefulness in Harvard College or the vicinity’! The reviewer, whose keen criticism has traced the history of the bequest, and of whom it has been said that his sharpest sayings were never put in print, remarked *sotto voce* on the historian’s view of *predestina-*

¹ Dwight’s Travels, pp. 352, 353.

tion, that it seemed to be much the same with what Lady Macbeth intended by the expression 'Fate — and metaphysical aid!'"¹

No authority has come to light for characterizing the decree as is done in the above extract, and though the decree is of very great length, and enters into the greatest detail, there is not the least reference therein to any remonstrants having "plied the court" with their petitions.

The reviewer spoken of by Dr. Bacon is Professor Kingsley of Yale College, who published in Volumes VI. and VII. of the "American Biblical Repository," in 1841-42, a review of President Quincy's "History of Harvard University." In Volume VII., Professor Kingsley discusses the recovery of the Hopkins legacy very fully. He states that Trustees had been appointed in New Haven as successors to the Trustees named in the will, and that these Trustees were apparently afraid to engage in a chancery suit, and suffered the time to pass in useless deliberation; that the Trustees, in October, 1711, sent a letter of attorney to Jeremiah Dummer, authorizing him to look after their claim to Governor Hopkins's legacy, but that there appears to be no record of anything that was done by the new agent; and that, finally, the legacy was secured by Harvard College. Professor Kingsley also criticises some remarks of President Quincy (which, indeed, are not quite accurate), and then says: "If this sum of five hundred pounds was intended for Massachusetts, then why was not the sum of one thousand pounds intended for Massachusetts also; since both were vested in the same trustees, and to be applied by them to the same public ends?" He also remarks on the fact that all the Trustees were appointed from the Connecticut Valley, as showing that the legacy was intended to rest there also; and throws aside any argument that the use of the definite article designates an existing college and school by saying that the article was so used, not to designate any particular institution,

¹ An Historical Discourse on the Two-Hundredth Anniversary of the Founding of the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut, delivered July 24, 1860, by Leonard Woolsey Bacon, (New Haven, 1860,) pp. 26 *et seq.*

but to distinguish the grammar school and college from other schools and places of instruction. And he further rests his case on the fact, that the original Trustees appointed by Governor Hopkins would not have divided the funds as they did, had not they known the testator's wishes to be carried out by their acts.

Then, taking up President Quincy's remarks on destiny, he fills up the passage so as to read as he thinks it should, thus, the parts inserted by him being in *italics*: "Five hundred pounds vested in Trustees in *New Haven and Connecticut, and to be by them disposed of*, was destined, *through a course of events never contemplated by the testator, to be put into hands of Trustees in Massachusetts*, and to find its sphere of usefulness in Harvard College and the vicinity." And finally he says: "And we add, with pleasure, that we have never heard an intimation that this benefaction has not been faithfully applied, as the Puritan Governor of Connecticut 'in the simplicity of his heart' directed."

The following statement contains all the facts which are needed to determine this controversy.

The two bequests under Governor Hopkins's will were intended to be used for like purposes, subject to the discretion of the Trustees as to details. These purposes were "for the breeding up of hopeful youth in the way of learning both at the Grammar School and College."

Even if the distribution of the first bequest by the first Trustees was right, it is nevertheless true that their successors in the trust, or the Court of Chancery, would have had full power to decide on a different distribution of the second bequest, provided the terms of the will were not contravened; and the first Trustees had absolutely no power to decide what should be done with the second bequest, which was not in their possession, to the prejudice of the action and the discretion of their successors. Thus the towns of the Connecticut Valley had no cause for complaint, unless they could show that the second bequest had been diverted from them by fraud; while, if the distribution of the first bequest was wrongfully made, clearly the court had the right, and was in

duty bound, to see that the second bequest took the right direction.

Was the distribution of the first bequest rightfully made, or should it have gone to Harvard College and the Cambridge school?

The words of the will are "for the breeding up of hopeful youth in the way of learning both at the Grammar School and College." "*The* grammar school and college." What do these words mean? In order to uphold the first distribution these words must be taken as meaning "schools and colleges in general," or "education of a high grade." It is possible that at the present time this use of the definite article with a common noun might have a collective or an abstract meaning, but in 1656 or 1657, when Governor Hopkins made his will, there appears to have been no authority for such use. Professor Child, whose knowledge of the literature of the seventeenth century is extensive, writes that he never knew of such a use of words at that time; while John T. Hassam, who, as an antiquarian and conveyancer, has had occasion to examine old wills and documents, states that he has never found such a meaning attached to these words. They both agree that "the school and college" must mean a school or college in actual existence, and Professor Child states that they undoubtedly meant a school and college in more or less intimate connection.

Moreover, the Lord Chancellor decided that the school and college meant an existing school and college, when, in the order referring the question to a Master in Chancery, he directed that, if the legacy was recovered, it should be "applied to the school or college in New England for the breeding up of scholars there in the study of divinity, according to the will of the said testator Hopkins, and in order thereto the said Master was to examine witnesses or write to the Governor of New England to be informed whether there be such school or college as was prescribed or mentioned in the said testator's will"; and the Master, in making his report, states that the school at Boston and the college and school at Cambridge had been in existence sixty or seventy years.

As a matter of fact, Harvard College was the only college then existing, and there were classical or grammar schools at Cambridge, Boston, and Ipswich ; while, though there is some evidence that students had gone to Harvard College from the schools at Hartford and New Haven, these schools appear to have been of rather a low grade, and neither of these towns owned a school-house at that time.¹ It does not appear that Hadley possessed a grammar school till after it had received the Hopkins bequest; but it is not necessary to refer to this further than to say, that it is not maintained by any one that Hadley had any claim to a share in either bequest, except so far as it was the residence of one of the original Trustees, who moved thither several years after the death of Governor Hopkins.

But it is asked, Why should Governor Hopkins of Hartford be so interested in Harvard College as to leave such large sums for the assistance of that institution, and how could he know of its needs, situated as it was at such a distance from his home ?

In the first place, Harvard College was the only existing college in New England.

Secondly. Governor Hopkins's brother-in-law was a Boston merchant, and to this brother's house he took his wife for medical treatment.

Thirdly. Harvard College was known over all New England. Its support was drawn from the New England towns, including those of the Connecticut Valley, which contributed toward its sustenance,² and it is said that every town in New England had a minister who was a graduate of Harvard College. In short, the history of Harvard College is the intellectual history of the New England Colonies.

Fourthly. Governor Hopkins was from the beginning one of the Commissioners from the Connecticut Colony to the New England Federation, and attended the meetings regularly, and some of these meetings were held in Boston. Before

¹ Bacon's Historical Discourse, p. 64.

² Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut prior to 1665, (Hartford, 1850,) p. 112.

the assembled Commissioners the needs of Harvard College were often brought, and they took action thereon by calling on the towns for assistance and in giving advice as to the financial management of the College.

Fifthly. So well known was Harvard College, that in letters written by a large number of people, both from England and from many parts of New England, "The College" is spoken of, and always refers to Harvard College.

Thus William Stoughton, in writing from London, in 1678, to Increase Mather, speaks of "the state of the Colledge," "the goverment of the Colledge," referring to Harvard, but not mentioning it by name.¹

John Bishop writes to Increase Mather, in 1678, stating that Mr. Pennoyer "hath made a bequeathment to the Colledge."²

John Richards writes to Increase Mather from London, in 1682, "I am sorry to hear the Colledge is yet unsettled."³

Samuel Hooker, writing to the same, in 1677, (probably from Farmington, Conn.,) speaks of some one as "indisposed for the Colledge."⁴

Rev. Mr. Eliot, in the tract on the Indians called "The Day-Breaking of the Gospell with the Indians in New England," uses the phrase, "direct it to the President of the Colledge."⁵

Furthermore, John Davenport himself, one of the original Trustees, writes, on November 22, 1655, to John Winthrop, Jr., in Pequot, as follows: "M^r Leverets wifes violent avernes from his settling in the Colledge, he saith, causeth him to desist from that buisenes."⁶

And on the "18th of 1st, 1658," John Davenport writes again to John Winthrop, Jr., and speaks of "the president of the College," referring to Harvard, although the name is not mentioned.⁷

¹ Mass. Hist. Collections, 4th series, Vol. VIII. p. 593.

² Ibid., p. 305.

³ Ibid., p. 496.

⁴ Ibid., p. 338.

⁵ Ibid., 3d series, Vol. IV. p. 22.

⁶ Ibid., 3d series, Vol. X. p. 14.

⁷ Ibid., p. 23.

And finally, when this same John Davenport made a public tender of the share of the Hopkins bequest to the town of New Haven, his former tender to the New Haven Colony having become void, the records of that town, giving a report of his speech, contain the following: "But his desire and advice was that the town would allow that maintenance as they had formerly done for a Grammar school, — and to send to the President of the College for an able man for that work to teach the Languages."¹

These facts would seem to show that Harvard College was so well known as to be *the* College in the minds of the New England colonists. Moreover, the first Trustees so far recognized the intention of Governor Hopkins to assist Harvard, that they actually sent that institution one hundred pounds out of the first bequest.

The objections brought by the learned gentlemen of the Connecticut Valley to Harvard College receiving the second bequest — which of course would apply to the first bequest as well — are several.

They say, first: The Trustees were all residents of New Haven and Hartford, and it is not likely that Governor Hopkins would have appointed them, instead of residents of Massachusetts, as Trustees, if he had intended that Cambridge and Boston should receive his bounty. The inference would seem to be just the other way. Trustees would naturally be appointed where the property was situated, and not where the money was finally to rest. The property left under the first bequest was almost all, if not all, in the Connecticut Valley, and it would have been very strange if he had appointed Trustees in Cambridge, whose duties would be to collect together his property situated at a distance of one hundred miles; while Trustees appointed in the valley would have no trouble in transmitting the proceeds of their collections and sales to the beneficiaries in Massachusetts.

They say, secondly: Governor Hopkins had expressed an intention to endow a college in New Haven, and they appeal

¹ Extracts from New Haven Town Records, as quoted in Dr. Bacon's Historical Address before referred to, p. 53.

to an address of John Davenport, where probably the case is stated as strongly as the facts will allow. Trumbull's History of Connecticut (Vol. I. pp. 566 *et seq.*, Appendix XXI.) gives "The Reverend John Davenport's resignation of Governor Hopkins's donation to the General Court of New Haven, May 4th, 1660." In this address Davenport says that the General Court had concluded that a small college should be settled in New Haven; that he wrote to Governor Hopkins in regard to it, and that the latter replied, under date of April 2, 1656, as follows: "'That which the Lord hath given me in those parts, I ever designed the greatest part of it for the furtherance of the work of CHRIST in these ends of the earth, and if I understand that a college is begun and like to be carried on at New Haven for the good of posterity, I shall give some encouragement thereto.' These are the very words of his letter. But . . . before Mr. Hopkins could return an answer to my next letter," he died. The only comment to be made on this objection is, that no college was begun or like to be carried on in New Haven before Mr. Hopkins's death.

They say, thirdly: Harvard College had its attention called to the will of Governor Hopkins soon after his death by becoming the recipient of one hundred pounds from his Trustees, and it is not likely that it would have failed to ask for more if it had a good claim to a larger legacy. A sufficient reply to this is, that, as the support of Harvard College came in some degree from the towns in the valley, it might well have been considered the part of wisdom not to demand the larger sum, with the great risk of not gaining their cause in the hostile courts of Hartford and New Haven, (the former town having sequestered the whole of the estate lying within its borders, until by threats and purchase the sequestration was removed,) and of losing, perhaps, the annual gifts which came from the towns there situated.

They say, fourthly: The first Trustees would not have made the distribution which they did had they not known Governor Hopkins's wishes. They made the distribution in 1664, over ten years after they had last seen their testator and seven

years after his death ; and the only proof which the Trustees brought forward to show their knowledge of his wishes was the letter of April, 1656, which says that under certain conditions (which never were fulfilled) he would give some encouragement to a college to be founded in New Haven.

The charge of fraud in laying the case before the Lord Chancellor seems to have absolutely no foundation. No evidence is produced in its support, and it is left to hint and innuendo to produce the effect on the reader's mind which should only be the result of a bold and true statement.

As a matter of fact, it is hardly possible to suppose that a Lord Chancellor and a Master of Chancery, with the will before them, showing in its very terms that a bequest had been made for the same purposes for which this five hundred pounds was sought to be recovered, and which bequest must have been distributed, — and, moreover, taking the trouble to write to New England, or to hear witnesses in regard to the merits of the case for over four years, — it is hardly possible to imagine that these two high officers of the court could have been ignorant of the manner in which the first bequest had been divided. At all events, it is for the other side to prove such ignorance, and not to leave it to mere innuendo.

Moreover, Professor Kingsley says that the Trustees in New Haven who had been appointed to succeed the first Trustees¹ had knowledge of the death of Mrs. Hopkins, but that they probably did not care to engage in a lawsuit with all its expenses. It is possible that they had no confidence in their case as against Harvard College, and they certainly could not expect to stand aside and refuse to fight, and then to reap the reward of another's efforts.

But the records of the School Committee of New Haven show that in October, 1711, they made Jeremiah Dummer (who was Agent of New England in London) their attorney to see to the recovery of the legacy, and a letter was written

¹ Review of Quincy's History of Harvard University, American Biblical Repository, Second Series, Vol. VII., pp. 179, 180. These Trustees were probably the School Committee of New Haven, as they took the action above referred to.

to him on that date. It is true that Jeremiah Dummer was already interested in the suit, but he evidently answered the communication from New Haven, for, though Professor Kingsley¹ says that he finds no further record in the matter, the records of a meeting of the New Haven School Committee read: "M^r Dummer Returned an answer of what he had done in y^e premises. Datted March 15, 171², w^{ch} came to hand." And "At a meeting of y^e school Cōmittee, October 10, 171², a further Letter was then ppard to send to M^r Jere Dummer in y^e premises signed by y^e whole cōmittee then present."² Moreover, the first letter to Jeremiah Dummer must have reached him long before the Attorney General reported his scheme of distribution; and the second letter may have also reached him before that time, and must have reached him before the final decree was granted; and the School Committee had time for the appointment of a new attorney in case they had found their first appointee faithless.

The discussion of the whole question seems to show that the first Trustees deemed themselves authorized to construe the will of Governor Hopkins as they pleased; that they construed it in such a way that the bequest did not take the direction which the testator intended, but was distributed between the towns where the Trustees had resided or were residing at the time of the distribution; and that it was owing to the fact that Mr. Goodwin, one of the Trustees, was a resident of Hadley (having removed from Hartford on account of a religious controversy) that that town received a share of the bequest. That the second bequest was not also diverted from its rightful channel was owing to the care of the officers of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England.³

¹ Review of Quincy's History, page 180.

² Copy of records of School Committee, sent by the Clerk at New Haven.

³ Letter from Sir William Ashurst to President Leverett, dated July 13, 1710, a copy of which is in the possession of the Trustees.

II.

THE WILL OF EDWARD HOPKINS.¹

THE SOVEREIGN LORD of all Creatures giving in Evident & Strong Intimations of his pleasure to call me out of this transitory life unto himself, It is y^e desire of me, Edward Hopkins, Esq^r, to be in a readiness to attend his call in whatsoever hour he cometh, both by Leaving my Soul in the hand of Jesus who only gives boldness in that day & delivers from the wrath to come, and my body to a comely Burial according to the discretion of my Executor and Overseers, and also by Settling my small Family (if it may be so called) in order, and in pursuance thereof do thus dispose of the Estate the Lord in Mercy hath given me. First, my Will is that my just debts may be first paid out of my entire Estate wherever the said Debts shall be found justly due, viz^t That² if any Debt shall appear to be due in New England That they be *paid out*³ of my Estate there, And if any shall appear to be due here in Old England That they be paid out of my Estate here. As for the Estate in N. England⁴ The full acco^t of which I clear⁵ in my book there, The Care and Inspection whereof was committed to my Loving ffriend Captⁿ Jn^o Cullock,⁶ I do in this

¹ This will is copied from a copy in the possession of the Trustees, and indorsed "Cop. Edw^d Hopkins Will." It has been compared with the copy certified to by George Wylls, Secretary of Connecticut, as published in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Fifth Series, Vol. IX. pp. 18-22, and the important differences are given in the footnotes without further reference. In all cases where "M^r:" and "M^{rs}:" occur in the Trustees' copy, the words are given in full, "Master" and "Mistress," in the printed copy. These, as well as a few other unimportant differences and those where abbreviations or numbers are written in full, will not be further referred to.

² "That" omitted.

³ No italics.

⁴ "Estate I have in New England"

⁵ "I left clear"

⁶ "Cullecke"

manner dispose. Item, I do give & bequeath unto the Eldest Child of M^{rs} Mary Newton, Wife of M^r Roger Newton of Farmington & Daughter to M^r Thomas Hooker, deceased, the Sum of 30^{lb}, as also 30^{lb} unto the eldest Child of M^r John Cullock¹ by Elisabeth his Wife.² Item, I do give & bequeath unto M^{rs} Sarah Wilson, the Wife of M^r John Wilson, Preacher of the Gospell, and daughter of my Deare Pastor M^r Hooker, My Farme at Farmington, with all the Houses, Outhouses, buildings, &c.³ belonging thereunto, to the use of her and the heirs of her body for Ever. I do also give unto M^{rs} Susan Hooker, the relict of M^r Tho^s Hooker, all such debts as are due unto me from her upon the acco^t I left in New England, *And the residue* of my Estate there I do hereby give & bequeath *unto my ffather* Theophilus Eaton Esq^r, M^r John Davenport, M^r Jn^o Cullock,⁴ & M^r W^m Goodwin, in full assurance of *their Trust* and Faithfullness in disposing it⁵ according to the intent⁶ & purpose of me,⁷ Edward Hopkins, w^{ch} is to give some Encouragement unto⁸ those forreign Plantations for the breeding up of Hopefull youth⁹ in the¹⁰ way of *Learning* both at y^e Graffiar School & Colledge for the publick Service of the Country in future times. And as for the Estate the Lord hath given me in this England I thus dispose: And my Will is That one hundred and ffifty pounds p^a anⁿ be yearly paid by my Executor to M^r David Yale, Brother to my Deare distressed Wife, for her comfortable maintenance, to be disposed of by him for her Good, she being not in a condition fit¹¹ to manage it herself.¹² And I do heartily intreat him to be tender and Carefull over her. And my Will is that this be quarterly paid by 37^{lb} 10^s the¹³ quarter, and to continue to the end of the quarter of¹⁴ y^e death of my said Wife, And that my Exec^r

1 "Culleck "

8 "land, Etc."

5 "of it "

7 "me the said "

9 "youths "

11 "condition not (?) fit "

18 "each "

2 "his present wife "

4 "Culleck "

6 "true intent "

8 "in "

10 "a "

12 "for herself "

14 "after "

Give Security¹ for y^e Performance² thereof. My Will also is that the 30th p an^d given me by the Will & Testament of my Brother Henry Hopkins, lately deceased, be given to my³ Sister M^{rs} Judith Eve during her natural life, and that it be made up 50th p an^d during her life. I do give unto my Sister M^{rs} Marg^t Thompson the sum of 50th to be paid her within one year after my Decease. I do give unto my Nephew Henry Thompson *Eight hundred pounds, whereof ffour hundred pounds to be paid within Sixteen months after my decease and the other 400th within Six months after the decease of my Wife.* I do likewise give and bequeath unto my Niece Katherine Thompson but now Catherine James (over & above the portōn of five hundred pounds formerly given her) One hundred pounds. I do also Give and bequeath unto my Neices Eliz. and Patience Dally, unto each of them, Two hundred pounds, provided they attend the direcōn⁴ of their Brother or Aunts or Such that are capable to give⁵ them advice in the dispose of themselves in Marriage. I do give unto my Brother M^r David Yale Two hundred pounds, and to my Brother M^r Tho^s Yale Two hundred pounds, and unto my Sister M^{rs} Hannah Eaton Two hundred pounds. *My further mind and Will is That within Six Months after the Decease of my Wife five hundred pounds be made over into New England, according to the advice of my Loving ffriends Major Robert Thompson & M^r Francis Willoughby, and conveyed into the hands of the Trustees before mentioned in further prosecution of the aforesaid public Ends, Which in the Simplicity of my heart are for the upholding & promoting the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ in those parts of the Earth.* I do further Give unto my Wife⁶ a Bed with all furniture belonging to it for her Self to lye on, and another for the Servant maid that waits on her, and Twenty pounds in Plate for her present use, besides one third part of all my household Goods. I give unto M^r John Davenport, M^r Theophilus Eaton, M^r John Cullock,⁷ to Each of them

¹ "good security"

³ "our"

⁵ "of giving"

⁷ "Cullecke"

² "a punctual performance"

⁴ "discretion"

⁶ "my beloved wife"

Twenty pounds, to be made over unto them into New Eng^d where they are. And my Will & pleasure is That 20^{lb} be put into a peice of Plate & p'sented in my name unto my Honoured friend D^r Wright, to whome I owe more than much engaged,¹ Desiring of him² to accept of it only as a Testimony of my respect. I do give unto my Serv^t James Porter 10^{lb}, unto my Maid Servant Margaret³ 5^{lb}, unto my Maid Mary ffourty Shillings. I do Give unto my Hon^d and Loving ffrriends Major Rob^t Thompson and M^r Francis Willoughby Twenty pounds a peice into a peice of Plate as a token of my respects to them. I do Give unto my Servant Tho^s Hayter Twenty pounds. I do give unto my Sister Yale, the Wife of M^r David Yale, Twenty pounds; as also John Lillo,⁴ a youth now with my Sister Eve, Twenty pounds to further him out to be an Apprentice to Some good Trade, and Twenty pounds more at the time of his coming to his own Liberty to encourage him to Sett up his Trade, If he continue living so long. I do give unto *My Nephew Henry Dally, M^r of Arts in Cambridge, My Land and Mannor of Thicko⁵ in the County of Essex,* And for the payment of all Debts, Dues, & Legacies I do⁶ give unto him all my psonal⁷ & reall Estate, & by these p'sents renouncing and making void all other Wills & Testaments Do Declare, constitute, & *make him my Sole Exec^r,* & my Good ffrriends Major Robert Thompson & M^r Francis Willoughby Overseers of this my last Will & Testam^t

MEMORANDMUM before the Signing, Sealing, & publication of this Will, consisting of Sixty four Lines written in two Sheets of Paper annexed one to the other, there was inter-lined between y^e third & fourth lines⁸ of the first Sheet these words (And my Body to a comely Burial according to the discretion of my Executors⁹ & overseers), and in the Twen-

¹ "than that being much engaged"

² "desiring him"

⁴ "Lello"

⁶ "legacies do"

⁸ "line"

³ "my maid Margaret"

⁵ "Thirkoe"

⁷ "my other personal"

⁹ "Executor"

tieth line of the first Sheet and in the third of the Second Sheet (The word Davenport hath been altered), And in the Thirty fourth Line of the first Sheet The word (The) Between Thompson & Eight blotted out. Between the first and Second line of the Second Sheet was Interlined these words (Besides one third part of all my household Goods), And between the fourth & fifth lines ¹ the word (engaged), and between the Eleventh & Twelfth lines ¹ the word (be), and then was it Signed and Sealed, published and Declared ² by the Said Edward Hopkins Esq^r, at his house at London on the 7th ³ day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Six hundred & fifty Seven,⁴ to be his last Will & Testam^t In the presence of Us, W^m Barboure, Thom^s Curtis, Jn^o Aylabey, Thomas Hater.⁵

This Will was proved at London the 30th day of Aprill, 1657, before the Judges for probate of Wills & granting Admi^cōn lawfully authorised by the Oath of Henry Dally, the Nephew & Sole Executor, &c., To whom was granted Admi^cōn, &c., He being first sworn truly to Administer.

¹ "line"

² "declared and published"

³ "seventeenth"

⁴ "fifty and seven"

⁵ "In presence of us,

EDWARD HOPKINS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,

T. ANTABY,
THO. HAYTER."

III.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

An Act to incorporate the Trustees for perpetuating the Charity of Edward Hopkins.

SEC. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same,* That John Quincy Adams, William E. Channing, Samuel A. Eliot, Thomas B. Gannett, John C. Gray, Benjamin Guild, Levi Hedge, Stephen Higginson, Jr., Abiel Holmes, John T. Kirkland, Charles Lowell, Isaac Parker, John Pierce, William Phillips, Andrew Ritchie, Asahel Stearns, Peter O. Thacher, Henry Ware, and William Wells, the present trustees under a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Great Britain for perpetuating the Charity of the Honourable Edward Hopkins of Harvard College, be and they hereby are incorporated and made a body politic by the name of the Trustees of the Charity of Edward Hopkins; and they and their successors shall be and continue a body politic and corporate by that name forever, and shall have and exercise all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities, incident to corporations.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the said corporation shall never consist of more than twenty-one trustees, seven of whom, including the president or clerk, or other person having legal possession of the records, shall constitute a quorum; and shall have power to appoint all such officers and make and ordain all such by-laws and regulations (not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth) as may be deemed needful in relation to the organization of the corporation, the time and manner of calling meetings, the election, qualification, and duty of its officers, the appointment and removal of trustees, and generally as

to the management of all the concerns of said trust, in conformity to the will of the said Edward Hopkins; and the clerk or secretary of said corporation, appointed pursuant to the by-laws thereof, being duly sworn before any Justice of the Peace, shall have the same authority and power to authenticate by his attestation or certificate all the records, votes, and proceedings of the said corporation that town clerks have in relation to the records, votes, and proceedings of their towns; and the doings and proceedings of the said corporation, authenticated by the clerk or secretary thereof, shall be used and received in evidence in the same manner as the doings and proceedings of towns authenticated by the clerks thereof.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all the estate and property, both real and personal, with all the rights, credits, and choses in action belonging, or in any way appertaining, to the said trustees before the passing of this act, with all the remedies for the recovery of the same, shall belong to, and be absolutely vested in, the said corporation, to all intents and purposes; and said corporation shall also be subject to all the obligations, duties, and liabilities of the said trustees: *Provided however*, that all actions that may be now pending in any court, either in favor of or against the said trustees, shall be proceeded in, prosecuted, defended, and determined in the same manner, and the respective parties thereto shall have and exercise the same rights and remedies and privileges and be subject to the same duties and liabilities as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all and singular the acts and proceedings of the said trustees in the management and execution of the said trust according to the will of the said Edward Hopkins and the remaining records thereof be, and the same are hereby, established, confirmed, and made valid to all intents and purposes, notwithstanding the destruction of the said records: *Provided nevertheless*, that this confirmation of the doings of the said trustees shall not operate or be construed to defeat, diminish, or in any way impair the just rights of any other person or persons whomsoever.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act so far as relates to the necessity of pleading the same by the said corporation or any other person whomsoever shall be taken and deemed in all judicial proceedings to be a public act.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be subject to be repealed or modified at any future time by the Legislature.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever said trustees shall commence an action before any Justice of the Peace or Court in this Commonwealth, such Justice or Court shall, on motion of the adverse party in said action, require said trustees to give sufficient security, by endorsement of the writ or otherwise, for the payment of any costs which may be awarded against them in said action, and said trustees, unless they give such security when thereto duly required, shall become nonsuit.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That said Stephen Higginson be authorized to call the first meeting of said trustees by giving each of them personal notice of the time and place of meeting seven days at least before the same.

In House of Representatives, March 10, 1827.

This Bill, having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

(Signed,) WILLIAM C. JARVIS, *Speaker*.

In Senate, March 10, 1827.

This Bill, having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

(Signed,) JOHN MILLS, *President*.

March 10, 1827.

Approved.

(Signed,) LEVI LINCOLN.

IV.

BY-LAWS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY
OF EDWARD HOPKINS.¹

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual meeting of this Corporation in the City of Boston or the town of Cambridge on the first Thursday of May, at which meeting a Treasurer shall be elected by ballot.

SECTION 2. The Treasurer shall give bond to the Corporation in a sum not less than twelve thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by a Committee to be appointed for that purpose, who shall endorse their approbation in the said bond, the Condition whereof shall be that he shall faithfully discharge the duties of his said office so long as he shall hold the same by virtue of the present or any future election, or until a new bond shall be given and approved as aforesaid. And also account for and pay or hand over to his successor, or such other person as may be duly authorized to receive the same, all the moneys and other property, books and papers of the Corporation in his possession, or under his control, when thereto required. And if he shall fail to procure such bond, to be approved and delivered to the Treasurer of Harvard College, within thirty days after his election, he shall be deemed to have declined the office, and another person shall be elected in his stead.

SECTION 3. The Treasurer shall be *ex officio* Secretary of the Corporation; and he shall be under oath faithfully to discharge his duty, and truly to record and certify all the votes and proceedings of the Corporation until another shall be appointed and sworn in his stead. And he shall receive a salary of two hundred dollars² per annum, which shall be in full for his services as Treasurer and Secretary.

¹ Passed at the meeting of the Trustees, May 10, 1827, and amended thereafter.

² Originally "one hundred dollars." Amended May 6, 1869.

SECTION 4. The Secretary shall call all meetings of the Corporation by giving personal notice to each member, or by leaving a written notice at his usual place of abode, or by sending the same through the post-office five days at least before the time of such meeting.¹ And it shall be the duty of the Secretary to call a special meeting when requested in writing by the President of Harvard College, or by any two members of this Board.

SECTION 5. The Secretary shall enter upon the record the names of all the members present at any meeting at which any vote shall be passed, other than a vote to adjourn. And if it shall happen that a sufficient number of members shall not attend any meeting to constitute a quorum² for doing business, the members present shall have power to adjourn to such future time as they may see fit.

SECTION 6. The accounts of the Treasurer shall be audited annually by a Committee of three members appointed for that purpose, or any two of them; whose report shall be made at the annual meeting, and shall contain, besides a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Treasurer, the whole amount of property and debts of the Corporation.

SECTION 7. All elections of members of the Corporation shall be by ballot, and vacancies in the Board may be filled, or resignations accepted, at any meeting of the Corporation.

SECTION 8. If the Secretary shall be absent from any meeting, a Secretary *pro tempore* shall be appointed before any vote is passed, other than a vote to adjourn.

The following votes have also been passed, viz. : —

That the Secretary of this Board request the Corporation of Harvard College to make their nomination of Bachelors, Students in Theology, to this Board annually, in season for this Board to act thereon at their annual meeting on the first Thursday of May, and that to this end the Secretary shall on or before the first day of April annually transmit a copy of this vote to the President of the College.³

¹ Amendment of May 6, 1869.

² Passed July 11, 1833.

³ Seven members constitute a quorum by Section 2 of the Act of Incorporation.

That the future meetings of this Board be held alternately in the City of Boston and the town of Cambridge.¹

That the Corporation of Harvard College be requested to make their nominations of Students in Theology to this Board annually in season for this Board to act thereon at their annual meeting on the first Thursday of May, and that to this end the Secretary of this Board on or before the first day of April annually transmit a copy of this vote to the Secretary of the said Corporation.²

That hereafter every member of the Board of Trustees of the Hopkins Fund who shall be absent from three successive regular meetings of the Board shall be considered as having resigned his office of Trustee, unless such absence be occasioned by sickness or temporary absence from the country, and that this rule be appended to notifications calling the meetings.³

That in connection with the resolve passed May 4, 1854, . . . It shall be the duty of the Secretary to give special notice to members who have thus been absent, that they come under the operation of this rule, and to report the facts of each case to the Trustees at their next meeting for their action.⁴

That the Secretary be authorized to notify the beneficiaries of the Hopkins Fund of this and of future years, that the Trustees no longer feel themselves bound to preserve secrecy as to the names of beneficiaries.⁵

That hereafter the Treasurer of the Fund receive the certificate of the Treasurer of Harvard College as sufficient evidence that the persons nominated as beneficiaries by the President and Fellows of Harvard College have not received and will not receive any beneficiary aid from the public money of the College, or any remuneration for services during the academic year for which they are nominated as beneficiaries of this Charity.⁶

¹ Passed May 1, 1834. The last meeting held in Cambridge was on May 17, 1838.

² Passed May 20, 1841.

³ Passed May 4, 1854.

⁴ Passed May 6, 1869.

⁵ Passed May 2, 1878.

⁶ Vote passed on this subject, May 6, 1847. Amended, May 6, 1886.

V.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TRUSTEES AND
THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE following agreement and contract is entered into this day between the Trustees of the Charity of Edward Hopkins on one part, and the City of Cambridge on the other part.

First. The Trustees of the Charity of Edward Hopkins agree, that the Hopkins Classical School, established in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature, passed April 10th, 1839, be discontinued for the present, as provided for in the fourth and fifth sections of said Act, and that such part of the income of the Hopkins Fund as has been heretofore appropriated to the support of the said Hopkins Classical School shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the City of Cambridge, as provided for and directed by said Act.

Secondly. The City of Cambridge on their part agree, that the money thus paid over by the said Trustees of the Hopkins Charity to the City Treasurer shall be subject to the order of the School Committee of said City, to be by them appropriated exclusively to the improvement of the means of Classical Instruction in the High School under their charge. The understanding and agreement between the parties is, that the money thus derived from the Hopkins Fund shall be considered as so much added to the provisions already made by the City for said High School, and that the benefits of the same are to accrue exclusively to boys in said School preparing to enter College.

Thirdly. It is also understood, and agreed in conformity with the fifth Section of the Act before cited, that the City of Cambridge, so long as said portion of the income of the Hopkins Fund is paid into the City Treasury as aforesaid, shall receive into said High School, and admit to all the privileges and advantages thereof, free of expense, any number of boys, not exceeding nine at any time, who being

properly qualified shall be selected and presented for admission thereto by the President and Fellows of Harvard College and the Minister of the First Church in Cambridge; and the said President and Fellows of Harvard College and the Minister of the First Church in Cambridge, as provided in the Act aforesaid, shall be the Visitors of said High School, for the purpose of seeing that the terms and conditions of this agreement are duly complied with and fulfilled.

Lastly. Furthermore it is understood and agreed between the parties to this contract, that the Trustees of the Charity of Edward Hopkins reserve the right to reopen the Hopkins Classical School whenever they shall see fit, and to apply the income of this Fund to its support as heretofore, and that in that event the City of Cambridge will release the said Trustees from all liability to pay over any part of the income of said Fund for the use of any other school in said City, or the master thereof, so long as the said Hopkins Classical School shall be maintained and conducted according to the provisions of the Act before mentioned.

In testimony of this agreement and contract, entered into August 28th, 1854, we, the Committees severally representing the two contracting parties, do hereunto subscribe our names.

JAMES WALKER, SIDNEY WILLARD, WILLIAM NEWELL,	}	<i>Committee of the Trustees of the Hopkins Charity.</i>
ABRAHAM EDWARDS, WM. A. SAUNDERS, HENRY S. HILLS,		
H. M. CHAMBERLAIN,		

A true copy. Attest:

LUCIUS R. PAIGE, *City Clerk of Cambridge.*

VI.

'RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE
ORIGINAL FUND.¹

AN ACCOMPT of the Receipt & disposal of the Pious & Charitable Legacy, given by Edward Hopkins Esq^r in his Last Will & Testament for breeding up Youth in New England in the way of Learning for the Public benefit of said Countrey in future times, being Five hundred pounds Sterling, which, together with Interest due thereon clear of the Bill of cost attending the Suit, made up the Sum of Seven hundred and seventy one pounds thirteen Shillings and sevenpence Sterling, being by Decree of the High & Hon^{ble} Court of Chancery, dated March 19th, 1712, Recovered of Everard Exton & others, Defendants, and Ordered to be Remitted to Trustees Nominated & appointed in New England, and to be Invested in the purchase of Houses or Lands in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay; to the End that the Rents & profits thereof might be perpetuated to the benefit of the College and School in Cambridge, in the province aforesaid: For the Due performance whereof Bond was given by the Hon^{ble} S^r William Ashurst, Knight, Jeremiah Dummer Esq^r and Henry Newman Gent. in the penal sum of Sixteen hundred pounds Sterling unto Thomas Gery Esq^r, one of the Masters in the High Court of Chancery.

In pursuance of the said Decree and for discharging the Obligation aforementioned in October, 1715, the produce of the s^d Seven hundred seventy one pounds thirteen Shillings sevenpence Sterling was remitted to New England by S^r W^m Ashurst in Bills of Exchange amount^g to Eleven hundred and four pounds Eight Shillings & twopence, computing it in Silver money as it then passed And in Leiu thereof the s^d Bills of Exchange were paid to Samuel Sewall Esq^r, Treasurer to the Trustees of the said Mr. Hopkins's Legacy, in the paper Currency of the Countrey according to the usual allowance at that time So that the said Sum of £1104. 8. 2^d made out the sum of £1251 13 2

¹ Copy of a rough draft in possession of the Trustees, and signed with the original signatures.

An Accompt of the disposal of the money mentioned on the other side for purchasing of Lands and putting them under Improvement in Order to bring in an Annual Rent agreeable to the Decree in Chancery Viz^t

Paid for a Tract of Wilderness Land called Moguncuck containing Nine Thousand Two hundred Acres, including the charge of Journeying thither, viewing the same & completing this Bargain	£570 16 9
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To this the General Assembly of this Province added the Grant of several Thousand Acres which with the purchased Lands are Erected into a Township by the Name of Hopkinton and 12000 Acres laid out and Leased to upwards of 120 Tenants for the term of Ninety nine years under the yearly rent of three pence ⁷/₈ acre, the remainder of the Lands, not being so fit for Settlements, lyes in Common for the use of the habitants.

Paid towards building a Meeting house for the Worship of God in said Town	£100 0 0
---	----------

Paid to a Minister towards his Support to preach to the people for divers years while the Tenants were not able to Support him themselves	£270 5 0
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The charge of Surveyors & Chainmen for laying out the Town and surveying & platting the several Lots therein, and the charge of Leases and necessary writings, and the charge of Journeys & Expenses in settling and bringing forward the said Town as ⁷ / ₈ several accompts of particulars Exhibited to the Trustees . . .	£310 11 5
--	-----------

Boston, May 15, 1733.

£1251 13 2

Errors Excepted.

Signed by Jonathan Belcher, Thomas Fitch, Adam Winthrop, Edward Hutchinson, Benj^a Colman, Anthony Stoddard, Habijah Savage, Josiah Willard, Jacob Wendal, Andrew Oliver.

VII.

TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY OF EDWARD
HOPKINS.¹

Joseph Dudley	Appointed by decree, May 19, 1713
William Tayler	do.
Isaac Addington	do.
Waitstill Winthrop	do.
Samuel Sewall	do.
Eliachim Hutchinson	do.
Peter Sergeant	do.
Penn Townsend	do.
Edward Bromfield	do.
John Higginson	do.
Simeon Stoddard	do.
Increase Mather	do.
Cotton Mather	do.
John Leverett	do.
Jeremy Dummer	do.
John Burrill	do.
Thomas Brattle	do.
William Brattle	do.
Nehemiah Walter	do.
Daniel Oliver	do.
Thomas Fitch	do.
Andrew Belcher	Elected before December, 1714
Addington Davenport	do.
Adam Winthrop	do.
Samuel Shute	Elected June 6, 1718
William Dummer	do. do.
Jonathan Belcher	do. do.
Paul Dudley	do. do.
Nathaniel Appleton	do. do.
Spencer Phipps	do. May 5, 1720
Edward Hutchinson	do. do.

¹ This list is undoubtedly imperfect, owing to the loss of the Records in 1825. The dates between May, 1742, and May 10, 1827, indicate the time when the Trustees were members of the Board, and not the date of their election, unless it is stated to the contrary.

Thomas Hutchinson	Elected March 13, 1724
Josiah Willard	do. do.
Francis Fulham	do. June 26, 1724
Nathaniel Byefield	do. May 2, 1728
Benjamin Wadsworth	do. do.
William Burnet	do. Oct. 29, 1728
Anthony Stoddard	do. Dec. 9, 1730
Habijah Savage	do. do.
Benjamin Colman	do. do.
Jacob Wendell	do. May 4, 1732
Andrew Oliver	do. May 3, 1733
Joseph Sewall	do. May 5, 1737
Samuel Sewall	do. do.
John Hunt	do. do.
Edward Bromfield	do. do.
Edward Holyoke	do. Dec. 19, 1737
Thomas Hutchinson	do. May 1, 1740
William Shirley	do. May, 1742
John Jeffries	do. May, 1753
Thomas Hubbard	do. May, 1754
Daniel Henchman	do. do.
John Phillips	do. May, 1755
Samuel Danforth	do. May, 1758
Ebenezer Storer	do. May, 1760
William Brattle	do. May, 1763
John Erving	do. May, 1765
Francis Barnard	do. do.
Charles Chauncey	do. do.
Thomas Foxcroft	do. do.
James Bowdoin	do. do.
James Pitts	do. do.
Edmund Trowbridge	do. do.
William Blair Townsend	do. do.
Thomas Cushing	do. do.
James Russell	do. do.
John Winthrop	do. do.
Samuel Locke	do. May, 1771
Ebenezer Pemberton	do. do.
Nathaniel Appleton, Jr.	do. May, 1773
Henderson Inches	do. May, 1775
Andrew Eliot	do. May, 1777
Samuel Cooper	do. do.
John Hancock	do. do.
William Phillips	do. do.
Samuel Langdon	Elected May 2, 1777

John Lathrop	Elected May 2, 1777
Benjamin Austin	do. do.
Isaac Smith	do. do.
Ebenezer Storer	do. do.
Oliver Wendell	do. do.
Samuel Williams	May, 1781
Joseph Willard	do.
Edward Payne	May, 1785
Samuel Barrett	do.
Simeon Howard	do.
John Clark	do.
Edward Wigglesworth	do.
Timothy Hilliard	January, 1789
Jeremy Belknap	do.
John Lowell	do.
Thomas Walley	do.
Joseph Barrett	do.
Henry Hill	1794
William Smith	1799
William Phillips, Jr.	1800
Samuel West	1800
Samuel Salisbury	1800
James Bowdoin	1800
John Quincy Adams	1802
Thomas Dawes, Jr.	1802
John Davis	1803
Eliphalet Pearson	1803
Abiel Holmes	1803
John Thornton Kirkland	1804
Josiah Quincy	1804
John Pierce	1804
Stephen Higginson, Jr.	May, 1805
Henry Ware	1805
John Phillips	1806
David Tappan	1807
Caleb Gannett	1807
Francis Dana	1807
John Eliot	1807
Samuel Webber	1807
Levi Hedge	1810
Jonathan Jackson	
John Mellen	1812
Joseph McKean	1812
William Ellery Channing	1813
Charles Lowell	1816

William Wells	1816
James Savage	1816
Charles Jackson	
Isaac Parker	
Peter Oxenbridge Thacher	
Asahel Stearns	
Andrew Ritchie	
Benjamin Guild	
Samuel Atkins Eliot	
John Chipman Gray	
Thomas Brattle Gannett	
Sidney Willard	Elected May 10, 1827
John Gorham Palfrey	do. Oct. 24, 1828
Francis Parkman	do. do.
Josiah Quincy	do. May 6, 1830
James Walker	do. May 5, 1831
Benjamin Ropes Nichols	do. June 30, 1831
William Newell	do. July 11, 1833
Rufus Wyman	do. May 1, 1834
William Minot	do. do.
Alexander Young	do. do.
Convers Francis	do. May 3, 1838
Henry Ware, Jr.	do. do.
Ezra Stiles Gannett	do. June 13, 1839
Nathaniel Ingersoll Bowditch	do. do.
Samuel Kirkland Lothrop	do. May 1, 1845
Edward Everett	do. May 7, 1846
Daniel Appleton White	do. May 4, 1848
Benjamin White Nichols ¹	do. do.
Jared Sparks	do. Nov. 8, 1849
Samuel Barrett	do. May 1, 1851
Edward Wigglesworth	do. do.
George Barrell Emerson	do. May 5, 1853
Chandler Robbins	do. do.
William Parsons Lunt	do. May 4, 1854
George Edward Ellis	do. do.
Alexander Calvin Washburn ¹	do. May 7, 1857
Henry Bromfield Rogers	do. do.
Nathaniel Thayer	do. do.
Samuel Eliot Guild	do. May 6, 1858
John Hopkins Morison ¹	do. do.
Rufus Ellis	do. May 5, 1859
Cornelius Conway Felton	do. May 3, 1860
Jonathan Ingersoll Bowditch	do. do.

¹ Present Trustee.

Andrew Preston Peabody ¹	Elected May 2, 1861
Benjamin Hodges Silsbee	do. May 1, 1862
Charles Eliot Norton	do. May 7, 1863
Thomas Hill ¹	do. do.
Oliver Stearns	do. May 5, 1864
Charles Eliot Guild ¹	do. May 4, 1865
Edward James Young ¹	do. May 6, 1869
Charles William Eliot ¹	do. May 5, 1870
James William Thompson	do. do.
Charles Pickering Bowditch ¹	do. Sept. 20, 1872
Francis Parkman	do. May 1, 1873
Henry Sturgis Grew ¹	do. May 3, 1877
James Bradley Thayer	do. May 2, 1878
Henry Ware Putnam ¹	do. May 1, 1879
Charles Franklin Dunbar ¹	do. May 5, 1881
George Wigglesworth ¹	do. do.
Edward Henry Hall ¹	do. May 4, 1882
Charles Fletcher Dole ¹	do. do.
Charles Carroll Everett ¹	do. do.
Howard N. Brown ¹	do. May 3, 1883
Roger Wolcott ¹	do. do.
Francis Greenwood Peabody ¹	do. May 6, 1886
Henry Wilder Foote ¹	do. May 5, 1887
Arthur Lincoln ¹	do. do.

¹ Present Trustee.

VIII.

TREASURERS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE
CHARITY OF EDWARD HOPKINS.

Samuel Sewall .	Appointed by decree, March 19, 1713, to May	2, 1717
Thomas Fitch	May 2, 1717, to June	6, 1718
Simeon Stoddard	June 6, 1718, to May	6, 1725
Edward Hutchinson	May 6, 1725, to	175-
John Jeffries	1751 or 1752, to	1771
William Blair Townsend	1771, to May,	1778
Henderson Inches	May, 1778, to May,	1779
Nathaniel Appleton	May, 1779, to	1781
Samuel Williams	1781, to Feb.	5, 1789
Ebenezer Storer	Feb. 5, 1789, to	1807
Caleb Gannett	July 23, 1807, to May	7, 1818
Stephen Higginson	May 7, 1818, to May	5, 1831
Asahel Stearns	May 5, 1831, to May	3, 1838
Benjamin Ropes Nichols	May 3, 1838, to April 30, 1848	
Benjamin White Nichols	May 4, 1848, to May	6, 1858
Alexander Calvin Washburn	May 6, 1858, to May	5, 1859
Benjamin White Nichols	May 5, 1859, to Sept. 20, 1872	
Charles Pickering Bowditch	Sept. 20, 1872	

IX.

MASTERS OF THE CAMBRIDGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
BENEFICIARIES OF THE HOPKINS FUND.¹

Samuel Danforth	Oct., 1719, to April, 1730
John Hovey ²	April, 1730, to May, 1730
Stephen Coolidge	May, 1730, to May, 1737
John Hovey	May, 1737, to May, 1741
Stephen Coolidge	May, 1741, to May, 1745
William Fessenden	May, 1745, to May, 1753
James Lovell	May, 1756, to May, 1760
Antipas Steward	May, 1760, to May, 1762
Stephen Sewall	May, 1762, to May, 1763
Jonathan Crane	May, 1763, to May, 1764
Thomas Danforth ³	May, 1765, to May, 1766
Eben Steadman	May, 1766, to May, 1770
Thomas Coleman	May, 1770, to May, 1772
Jonathan Hastings	May, 1772, to May, 1775
Jonathan Eams ³	May, 1776, to May, 1778
Elisha Parmell ⁴	May, 1778, to Aug., 1778
Sann Bancroft ³	Aug., 1778, to 1780
Samuel Kendall	May, 1780, to 1782
Asa Packard ³	April, 1783, to July, 1783
Lemuel Heafe ³	July, 1783, to May, 1784
Samuel Webber	May, 1784, to May, 1785 ⁵
Henry Ware	1785 to 1787
Hezekiah Packard	1787, to May, 1788
Thomas Bancroft	July, 1788, to Dec., 1788
Daniel Clarke Sanders	1788 to 1789
Samuel Shapleigh	1789 to 1790

¹ A Brief Account of the Funds that came from the Estate of Edward Hopkins, from the Report of the School Committee of Cambridge for the year 1885, by John L. Hildreth, p. 19.

² He received payment from the Trustees May 2, 1765, which would appear to show that he was schoolmaster earlier than May, 1765.

³ Received no money from the Trustees.

⁴ Spelt "Parmele" in Harvard College Catalogue. Received no money from the Trustees.

⁵ 1788 in the original, which is evidently an error.

Pitt Clarke	1790 to 1791
William Mason	1792 to 1794
James Bowers	1794 to 1795
David Kendall	1795 to 1796
Luther Wright	1796 to 1797
Jonathan Whitaker	1797 to June, 1799
Obadiah Parker	
James Converse	to June, 1800
Abraham Scales	1801 to 1802
Phineas Adams	1803
Solomon Kidder Livermore	1803
John Randall	1804
Robert Adams	1805
John Bartlett	1806
Timothy Wellington	Feb., 1808
Samuel Newell	to Oct., 1808
Moses Holbrook	to 1809
Proctor Pierce	1812 to 1817
William Ware	to 1818
James D. Farnsworth	1818 to 1820
William Hilliard	1820 to
Benjamin Kent	1821
George W. Burnap	1825
Edward Mellen	1826
Daniel Stone	1828
H. C. Merriam ²	1829
Charles Stewart ¹	1830, to Aug., 1831
F. A. Worcester ¹	Aug., 1831, to Aug., 1833
Reuben Seiders ³ }	Aug., 1833, to Aug., 1834
Rev. R. T. Austin }	
Luther Farrar ¹	Aug., 1834, to Sept., 1835
Elias Nason ¹	Sept., 1835, to Feb., 1836
Mr. Emery ¹	Feb., 1836, to Feb., 1837
Charles Warren ¹	Feb., 1837, to Aug., 1837
Henry J. Parker ¹	Aug., 1837, to Aug., 1839

¹ Received no money from the Trustees.

² At the meeting of the Trustees held May 5, 1831, the sum of \$25.78 was voted to H. C. Merriam for instructing seven boys nineteen weeks.

³ Received no money from the Trustees for services as schoolmaster, but placed on the Hopkins foundation as a student in the years 1834-35, 1835-36.

MASTERS OF HOPKINS CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

E. F. Barnes	1839-40
John Benjamin Henk	1840-41
Edmund B. Whitman	1841-53
J. K. Bennett	1853-54

HOPKINS CLASSICAL TEACHERS IN THE CAMBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL.¹

William J. Potter	Aug., 1854, to Aug., 1856
Osgood Johnson	Aug., 1856, to April, 1857
L. R. Williston	April, 1857, to April, 1862
W. J. Rolfe	April, 1862, to Sept., 1865
Lucy E. Shepard	Sept. 1865, to Dec., 1865
William F. Bradbury	Dec., 1865,

¹ Hildreth's Account of the Hopkins Funds, p. 10.

X.

LIST OF DIVINITY STUDENTS UPON THE
HOPKINS FOUNDATION.¹

Abbot, Abiel	H. U. 1792	1793-94
Abbot, Abiel †	Bowd. 1831	1835-36, 1836-37
Abbot, Jacob	H. U. 1792	1794-95
Abbot, William Ebenezer	Bowd. 1830	1831-32, 1832-33
Adams, Jedediah	H. U. 1733	1736-37, 1737-38, 1742-43
Alden, Timothy	H. U. 1794	1795-96, 1796-97
Alger, Horatio	H. U. 1825	1826-27, 1827-28,* 1828-29
Alger, Horatio	H. U. 1852	1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60
Allen, George Franklin †	Bowd. 1852	1853-54
Allen, Isaac	H. U. 1798	1798-99, 1799-1800
Allen, Joseph	H. U. 1811	1812-13, 1813-14, 1814-15, 1815-16
Allen, Joseph Henry	H. U. 1840	1840-41, 1842-43
Allen, Thomas Prentiss	H. U. 1842	1844-45, 1845-46
Allen, Wilkes	H. U. 1801	1802-03
Amory, Thomas †	H. U. 1741	1742-43, 1743-44, 1745-46
Andrews, Edward Wigglesworth †	H. U. 1809	1810-11, 1811-12
Andrews, John	H. U. 1786	1787-88, 1788-89
Atkinson, Edward Ernest	Brown, 1879	1884-85, 1885-86, 1886-87
Austin, Daniel	Dart. 1813	1826-27
Avery, Ephraim	H. U. 1731	1733-34, 1734-35
Ayer, Adams	H. U. 1848	1848-49, 1850-51

¹ An attempt has been made to make this list accurate; but it is not always possible to be sure of the years in which the student was on the Hopkins Foundation, on account of the confused manner in which some of the accounts have been kept. In the spelling of names, the Catalogue of Harvard University has been followed, unless the original signature of the student has been found.

The second column gives the college and year of graduation; the third column gives the year in which the student was upon the Hopkins Foundation. Where no year of graduation is given, the student does not appear on the Harvard Quinquennial Catalogue of 1885 as having graduated from a college.

An asterisk against the number of the year shows that for that year the student was nominated, but for some reason received none of the Hopkins money. A † against a name shows that the student did not become a minister of the Gospel.

Babbidge, Charles	H. U. 1828	1829-30
Babcock, William Gustavus	H. U. 1841	1842-43
Bacon, Rufus Henry	Hamilton, 1842	1844-45, 1846-47
Badger, George Henry	Williams, 1883	1885-86
Baker, James †	H. U. 1760	1765-66, 1766-67
Ballard, William †	H. U. 1799	1799-1800, 1801-02
Bancroft, George †	H. U. 1817	1817-18
Barker, James		1819-20
Barlow, David Hatch	H. U. 1824	1828-29
Barnard, Thomas	H. U. 1732	1737-38
Barnes, David	H. U. 1752	1755-56 (?)
Barrett, Benjamin Fisk	Bowd. 1832	1834-35, 1836-37
Barrett, Fiske	Concord, 1842	1847-48, 1848-49
Bartlett, George Washington	Bowd. 1854	1854-55
Bartlett, Robert †	H. U. 1836	1837-38, 1838-39
Bass, Edward	H. U. 1744	1747-48
Beach, Seth Curtis	Concord, 1863	1863-64, 1864-65, 1865-66
Bell, William Scoonover		1871-72
Bicknell, William Martin	Colby, 1844	1850-51, 1851-52
Bigelow, Andrew	H. U. 1814	1815-16
Bixby, James Thompson	H. U. 1864	1867-68, 1868-69, 1869-70
Blake, Harrison Gray Otis †	H. U. 1835	1835-36, 1836-37, 1837-38
Blake, James Vila	H. U. 1862	1865-66
Blodgett, James	H. U. 1841	1841-42
Bodge, George Madison	Bowd. 1868	1877-78
Boller, Benjamin Franklin	Hillsdale, 1881	1883-84
Bond, Henry Frederick	H. U. 1840	1842-43
Bowen, Charles James	Bruns. 1847	1848-49, 1849-50
Bowen, Daniel	Rochester, 1856	1858-59
Bowen, Penuel	H. U. 1762	1765-66
Bowes, Nicholas	H. U. 1725	1727-28
Bowman, Edmund †	H. U. 1728	1730-31 *
Bowser, Alexander Thomas	H. U. 1877	1877-78, 1878-79
Boyle, Isaac	H. U. 1813	1813-14, 1814-15, 1815-16
Bradford, George	H. U. 1851	1853-54, 1855-56
Bradlee, William Czar †	H. U. 1851	1851-52
Bradstreet, Simon	H. U. 1728	1729-30, 1730-31
Breck, Robert	H. U. 1730	1732-33 *
Brewer, Daniel †	H. U. 1727	1729-30 *
Bridge, Asarelah Morse		1832-33 *
Bridge, Christopher	H. U. 1733	1733-34, 1734-35 *
Bridge, Ebenezer	H. U. 1736	1738-39
Bridge, Matthew	H. U. 1741	1745-46
Briggs, Charles	H. U. 1815	1817-18

Briggs, George Ware . . .	Bruns. 1825	1831-32
Briggs, Zephaniah † . . .	H. U. 1767	1770-71
Brigham, Alanson	H. U. 1826	1829-30
Brigham, Charles Henry . .	H. U. 1839	1842-43
Brimblecom, Samuel . . .	H. U. 1817	1818-19
Brooks, Arthur Anderson . .	H. U. 1879	1881-82
Brooks, Edward	H. U. 1757	1760-61, 1761-62, 1762-63
Brown, Addison	H. U. 1826	1828-29
Brown, Henry William . . .	H. U. 1852	1855-56
Brown, Oliver	H. U. 1804	1804-05, 1805-06
Brown, William	Amherst, 1860	1860-61, 1862-63
Buckminster, Lyman † . . .	H. U. 1815	1817-18
Bulkley, Benjamin Reynolds .	Rochester, 1876	1879-80, 1880-81
Burnap, George Washington .	H. U. 1824	1825-26
Burton, Warren	H. U. 1821	1824-25
Bush, Solon Wanton	Bruns. 1845	1846-47, 1847-48
Buxton, William Albert . . .	Brown, 1882	1883-84, 1884-85, 1885-86
Caldwell, Jacob	H. U. 1828	1838-39, 1839-40
Callahan, James David † . .	Mich. 1879	1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83
Canfield, Charles Taylor . .	H. U. 1852	1852-53
Capen, Lemuel	H. U. 1810	1810-11, 1811-12, 1812-13, 1818-14
Cary, Samuel	H. U. 1804	1805-1806, 1806-1807
Chauncey, Charles	H. U. 1721	1727-28 *
Chickering, Jesse †	H. U. 1818	1818-19, 1819-20, 1820-21, 1821-22
Chickering, Joseph	H. U. 1799	1801-02
Christy, Cyrus William . . .	Antioch	1873-74, 1874-75
Clapp, Dexter	Amherst, 1839	1839-40, 1840-41, 1841-42
Clark, Jonas	H. U. 1752	1756-57
Compton, Harvey Wilson . . .		1880-81
Condy, Jeremiah	H. U. 1726	1733-34, 1734-35
Cooke, Noah †	H. U. 1769	1769-70, 1772-73
Copeland, William Ellery . .	H. U. 1860	1863-64, 1865-66
Crafts, Eliphalet Porter . .	Bruns. 1821	1821-22, 1822-23, 1823-24
Cranch, Christopher Pearse † .	Columb. Wash. 1832	1832-33, 1833-34, 1834-35
Crane, Jonathan †	H. U. 1762	1762-63, 1763-64, 1764-65
Crosby, Jaazaniah	H. U. 1804	1804-05
Cudworth, Warren Handel . .	H. U. 1850	1850-51
Culp, Adam Joshua	Mt. Vernon, 1879	1885-86
Curwin, Samuel †	H. U. 1735	1735-36
Cushing, Charles †	H. U. 1755	1754-55
Cushing, William	H. U. 1832	1838-39

Cutler, Curtis	H. U. 1829	1830-31, 1831-32
Cutler, Rufus Putnam	Yale, 1839	1841-42, 1842-43, 1843-44
Cutter, Ammi Ruhamah	H. U. 1725	1727-28
Cutler, Charles Ammi †	H. U. 1855	1856-57
Cutter, George Webber	Wash. Mo. 1864	1865-66, 1866-67, 1867-68
Dabney, Jonathan Peele †	H. U. 1811	1812-13, 1813-14, 1814-15, 1815-16, 1816-17
Dalton, Asa	H. U. 1848	1848-49
Damon, David	H. U. 1811	1812-13, 1813-14
Dana, James	H. U. 1753	1757-58
Davies, Nathan	H. U. 1759	1761-62
Davis, Jonathan		1762-63
Davis, Timothy	H. U. 1804	1804-05
Dawes, Thomas	H. U. 1839	1839-40, 1840-41, 1841-42
De Normandie, James	Antioch, 1858	1861-62
Derby, Jonathan		1749-50
Dexter, George	Amherst, 1860	1862-63
Dillingham, Pitt	Dart. 1873	1874-75, 1875-76
Diman, James	H. U. 1730	1733-34
Diven, Clarence Leslie	Missouri, 1880	1882-83
Dunbar, Asa	H. U. 1767	1769-70
Dunnels, Amos Frederick		1881-82
Durfee, Simon Borden †	Bruns. 1851	1854-55
Dwight, John †	H. U. 1800	1800-01, 1801-02, 1802-03
Dwight, John Sullivan	H. U. 1832	1832-33, 1834-35
Eaton, Asa	H. U. 1803	1803-04 *
Edes, Edward Henry		1830-31
Edes, Henry Francis	Bruns. 1828	1829-30, 1830-31
Edes, Richard Sullivan	Bruns. 1830	1833-34
Eells, Nathaniel	H. U. 1728	1730-31, 1731-32
Elder, Charles Brown	Bruns. 1879	1877-78
Eliot, Andrew	H. U. 1737	1737-38, 1738-39
Eliot, John	H. U. 1772	1773-74
Eliot, William Greenleaf	Columb. Wash. 1831	1833-34 *
Ellis, John †	H. U. 1842	1843-44
Emerson, Joseph †	H. U. 1771, or '74, or '75	1775-76
Emerson, Joseph	H. U. 1798	1799-1800, 1800-01
English, George Bethune †	H. U. 1807	1810-11, 1811-12, 1812-13
Estes, Hiram Cushman		1847-48
Everett, Edward	H. U. 1811	1811-12
Everett, Stevens	H. U. 1815	1815-16, 1816-17
Farley, Charles Andrews	H. U. 1827	1829-30, 1831-32
Farrar		1835-36
Farrar, C.		1838-39

Fenn, William Wallace . . .	H. U. 1884 . . .	1885-86, 1886-87
Fessenden, John . . .	H. U. 1818 . . .	1818-19
Fish, William Henry . . .	H. U. 1865 . . .	1866-67, 1867-68, 1868-69
Fisher, Jonathan . . .	H. U. 1792 . . .	1792-93, 1793-94, 1794-95
Fiske, Abel . . .	H. U. 1774 . . .	1775-76
Flagg, John . . .	H. U. 1816 . . .	1819-20, 1820-21
Fletcher, Nathaniel Hill . . .	H. U. 1793 . . .	1794-95, 1795-96
Folsom, George McKean . . .	H. U. 1857 . . .	1865-66
Francis, Convers . . .	H. U. 1815 . . .	1816-17, 1817-18
French, Jonathan . . .	H. U. 1771 . . .	1771-72
Frost, Barzillai . . .	H. U. 1830 . . .	1832-33
Frost, Jonathan † . . .	H. U. 1767 . . .	1769-70
Frothingham, William . . .	H. U. 1799 . . .	1800-01
Fuller, Arthur Buckminster . . .	H. U. 1843 . . .	1845-46, 1846-47
Fuller, Timothy . . .	H. U. 1760 . . .	1764-65, 1765-66, 1766-67
Furman, William Franklin . . .	Dart. 1880 . . .	1884-85
Furness, William Henry . . .	H. U. 1820 . . .	1820-21, 1821-22, 1822-23
Gage, Minot Gardner . . .	H. U. 1861 . . .	1863-64
Gage, Nathaniel . . .	H. U. 1822 . . .	1824-25
Gannett, Caleb . . .	H. U. 1763 . . .	1772-73
Gannett, Ezra Stiles . . .	H. U. 1820 . . .	1820-21, 1821-22, 1822-23
Gardner, Nathaniel † . . .	H. U. 1739 . . .	1740-41, 1746-47, 1747-48
Gay, Ebenezer . . .	H. U. 1737 . . .	1738-39, 1740-41, 1741-42
Gibbs, Henry † . . .	H. U. 1726 . . .	1728-29
Gilman, Samuel . . .	H. U. 1811 . . .	1811-12
Gleason, Charles . . .	H. U. 1738 . . .	1740-41
Goodwin, Ezra Shaw . . .	H. U. 1807 . . .	1807-08
Gray, Ellis . . .	H. U. 1734 . . .	1734-35 *
Green, James Diman . . .	H. U. 1817 . . .	1820-21
Green, Samuel Swett † . . .	H. U. 1858 . . .	1863-64
Greenman, Walter Folger . . .	H. U. 1885 . . .	1887-88
Greenwood, Francis William Pitt . . .	H. U. 1814 . . .	1815-16, 1816-17, 1817-18
Guild, Benjamin † . . .	H. U. 1769 . . .	1771-72
Hale, Stephen † . . .	H. U. 1802 . . .	1804-05 *
Hale, William Gardner † . . .	H. U. 1870 . . .	1873-74
Hall, Edward Brooks . . .	H. U. 1820 . . .	1821-22, 1822-23, 1823-24
Hall, Edward Henry . . .	H. U. 1851 . . .	1852-53, 1853-54, 1854-55
Hall, John † . . .	H. U. 1760 . . .	1762-63
Hall, Lyman Bronson † . . .	Oberlin . . .	1876-77
Hall, Nathaniel . . .	. . .	1832-33 *
Hall, Stephen † . . .	H. U. 1765 . . .	1767-68
Hall, William Ware † . . .	H. U. 1853 . . .	1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58
Hancock, Belcher † . . .	H. U. 1727 . . .	1727-28, 1728-29, 1741-42
Harp, Cyrus Daniel . . .	Lebanon Valley, 1880 . . .	1888-89
Harris, Thaddeus Mason . . .	H. U. 1787 . . .	1789-90

Harris, William	H. U. 1786	1787-88
Harvey, Leon Addison	Antioch, 1886	1886-87, 1887-88, 1888-89
Haskell, Augustus Mellen . . .	H. U. 1856	1858-59
Hastings, Jonathan †	H. U. 1730	1729-30 *
Hastings, Jonathan †	H. U. 1768	1768-69, 1769-70, 1770-71, 1771-72
Haven, Samuel †	H. U. 1772	1773-74
Hawley, James	H. U. 1792	1792-93, 1793-94
Heard, Jared M.		1856-57
Hedge, Frederic Henry	H. U. 1825	1826-27, 1827-28
Henshaw, Henry Arnold	H. U. 1886	1887-88, 1888-89
Hewes, James Tracy	Bowd. 1857	1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61
Heywood, John Healy	H. U. 1836	1837-38, 1839-40
Hill, Abraham	H. U. 1737	1740-41
Hill, Alonzo	H. U. 1822	1824-25, 1825-26
Hill, Thomas	H. U. 1843	1843-44, 1844-45
Hilliard, Joseph	H. U. 1793	1795-96
Hilliard, Timothy	H. U. 1809	1810-11, 1811-12
Hinsdell, Ebenezer	H. U. 1727	1728-29, 1729-30
Hitchcock, Caleb	H. U. 1743	1746-47, 1748-49
Hitchcock, Enos	H. U. 1767	1768-69, 1769-70, 1770-71
Hobby, William	H. U. 1725	1730-31
Hodges, Charles Edward	H. U. 1847	1848-49
Holyoke, Elizur	H. U. 1750	1754-55
Hornbrook, Francis Bickford . .	Ohio, 1870	1872-73
Hosmer, Frederick Lucian	H. U. 1862	1866-67, 1867-68, 1868-69
Hosmer, George Washington . . .	H. U. 1826	1827-28, 1828-29
Hosmer, James Kendall	H. U. 1855	1855-56, 1856-57, 1858-59
Howard, Thomas Dwight	H. U. 1848	1849-50
Hoyt, Henry N.		1874-75
Hubbard, Leverett †	H. U. 1742	1743-44
Hudson, Henry James †	H. U. 1843	1844-45, 1846-47
Humphreys, Charles Alfred	H. U. 1860	1860-61, 1861-62, 1862-63
Hunt, Samuel †	H. U. 1765	1765-66, 1766-67
Huntington, Frederic Dan	Amherst, 1839	1839-40, 1840-41, 1841-42
Hurlburt, William Henry † . . .	H. U. 1847	1847-48, 1848-49
Hurlbut, Rufus	H. U. 1813	1813-14
Jackson, Abraham W.	Colby, 1869	1869-70, 1870-71, 1871-72
Jackson, Francis	H. U. 1810	1810-11, 1811-12, 1812-13
Jackson, Joseph	H. U. 1753	1757-58
Jenkins, William Lincoln	H. U. 1848	1854-55
Jenks, Francis †	H. U. 1817	1818-19, 1819-20
Johnson, James	H. U. 1808	1808-09
Johnson, John E.		1866-67

Judd, Sylvester, Jr.	Yale, 1836	1837-38, 1838-39
Judy, Arthur Markley	Antioch, 1877	1878-79, 1879-80
Kendall, James Augustus . . .	H. U. 1823	1823-24, 1824-25, 1825-26
Kennedy, Angus Ross		1867-68
Kennedy, William Sloane . . .		1878-79
Kent, Benjamin	H. U. 1727	1729-30
Kent, Benjamin	H. U. 1820	1820-21
Kent, Jonathan †	H. U. 1739	1741-42
Kent, Joseph †	H. U. 1731	1731-32, 1732-33
Kimball, Daniel	H. U. 1800	1801-02, 1802-03
Kimball, John Calvin	Amherst, 1854	1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59
King, Henry Churchill † . . .	Oberlin, 1879	1882-83, 1883-84
Knapp, Arthur May	H. U. 1860	1866-67
Knapp, Frederick Newman . .	H. U. 1843	1845-46, 1846-47
Knowles, Isaac †	H. U. 1768	1772-73
Laighton, Joshua James † . .	Bowd. 1857	1857-58, 1859-60
Lane, Otis	H. U. 1798	1798-99
Le Mahieu, Isaac		1878-79
Leonard, George	H. U. 1823	1824-25, 1825-26
Lincoln, Benjamin †	H. U. 1806	1806-07
Lincoln, Calvin	H. U. 1820	1820-21, 1821-22, 1822-23
Livermore, Abiel Abbot . . .	H. U. 1833	1833-34, 1834-35, 1835-36
Livermore, Leonard Jarvis . .	H. U. 1842	1844-45, 1845-46
Lloyd, William James	H. U. 1873	1874-75
Locke, Calvin Stoughton . . .	Amherst, 1849	1851-52, 1853-54
Lord, Augustus Mendon . . .	H. U. 1883	1886-87
Lovell, John †	H. U. 1728	1728-29
Lovering, Joseph †	H. U. 1833	1834-35
Luther, Herman Lillie † . . .	Racine, 1881	1887-88
Lyon, William Henry	Bruns. 1868	1872-73
Maccarty, Thaddeus	H. U. 1739	1740-41
McDonald, Arthur †	Rochester, 1879	1883-84, 1884-85
McGrew, Gifford Horace Greely .		1879-80
McIntire, Farrington	H. U. 1848	1848-44, 1844-45
Mackintosh, James		1869-70
McKown, Edward Payson † . .	Colby, 1834	1835-36, 1837-38, 1838-39
Maglathlin, Henry Bartlett † .	H. U. 1843	1843-44, 1845-46
Man, Hezekiah †	H. U. 1731	1737-38
Manning, Ebenezer †	H. U. 1766	1766-67, 1767-68
Manning, Joseph †	H. U. 1730	1732-33 *
Mansfield, Isaac	H. U. 1767	1769-70, 1770-71
Marrett, John	H. U. 1763	1767-68, 1768-69
Marsh, Christopher Bridge . .	H. U. 1761	1763-64, 1764-65
Marsh, Thomas †	H. U. 1731	1736-37

Mason, William	H. U. 1792	1794-95
Maude, John Edward	H. U. 1881	1881-82, 1882-83
May, Samuel Joseph	H. U. 1817	1817-18
Mayhew, Joseph †	H. U. 1730	1730-31, 1734-35, 1736-37
Mayhew, William †	H. U. 1767	1767-68
Meakin, Frederick	Antioch, 1875	1875-76, 1876-77, 1877-78
Metcalf, Richard	Bruns. 1851	1852-53, 1853-54
Metcalf, William †	H. U. 1727	1729-30
Miles, Henry Adolphus	Bruns. 1829	1830-31
Miller, Milton Jennings	Antioch, 1859	1861-62
Moore, Josiah	H. U. 1826	1827-28, 1828-29, 1829-30
Moors, John Farwell	H. U. 1842	1842-43, 1843-44, 1844-45
Morison, John Hopkins	H. U. 1831	1833-34 *
Morrill, Daniel Follansbee † . .	Bruns. 1843	1845-46, 1846-47
Morris, James †	H. U. 1732	1732-33 *
Morss, James	H. U. 1800	1801-02, 1802-03
Moseley, Samuel	H. U. 1729	1731-32
Moulton, Joseph Sidney	Dart. 1873	1874-75, 1875-76
Murkland, Charles Sumner . . .	Middleb. 1881	1882-83
Muzzey, Artemas Bowers	H. U. 1824	1825-26, 1826-27, 1827-28
Newell, William	H. U. 1824	1828-29
Nightingale, Samuel †	H. U. 1734	1735-36 *
Norton, Andrews †	H. U. 1804	1808-09
Nourse, Peter	H. U. 1802	1802-03
Nowell, William Gray	Bowd. 1859	1859-60, 1861-62
Noyes, Charles	H. U. 1856	1856-57, 1857-58
Oliver, Nathaniel †	H. U. 1733	1733-34
Osgood, David	H. U. 1771	1771-72
Osgood, Edmund Quincy Sewall	H. U. 1875	1875-76, 1876-77
Osgood, Peter	H. U. 1814	1816-17, 1817-18
Packard, George Washington †	Bruns. 1839	1841-42
Packard, Hezekiah	H. U. 1787	1788-89
Paine, Joshua	H. U. 1784	1786-87
Palfrey, John Gorham	H. U. 1815	1816-17
Parker, Freeman	H. U. 1797	1797-98, 1799-1800
Parker, Jeroboam	H. U. 1797	1797-98
Parker, Stephen	H. U. 1727	1729-30
Parkhurst, Daniel Bigelow . . .	Yale, 1836	1837-38
Parkman, Elias †	H. U. 1737	1738-39 *
Parsons, James Challis	Amherst, 1855	1857-58
Parsons, Theodore †	H. U. 1773	1773-74
Pateshall, Richard †	H. U. 1735	1735-36, 1736-37, 1737-38, 1738-39, 1741-42, 1742-43
Peabody, William Bourn Oliver	H. U. 1816	1818-19

Peirce, Cyrus	H. U. 1810	1813-14, 1814-15
Pell, Edward	H. U. 1780	1729-30 *
Perkins, John Carroll	Bates, 1882	1887-88
Perry, Joseph	H. U. 1752	1754-55
Pettengill, Amos	H. U. 1805	1805-06
Phipps, Harrison Gray Otis	H. U. 1832	1832-33, 1833-34, 1834-35
Pierce, James †	H. U. 1849	1849-50
Pierpont, John	Yale, 1804	1818-19
Pierpont, John, Jr.	H. U. 1840	1840-41, 1841-42, 1842-43
Pipon, John	H. U. 1792	1795-96, 1796-97
Popkin, John Snelling	H. U. 1792	1792-93, 1793-94
Porter, Frank Leslie †	H. U. 1879	1879-80
Porter, John †	H. U. 1819	1822-23
Porter, Samuel	H. U. 1780	1782-83
Pratt, Benjamin †	H. U. 1737	1737-38, 1738-39, 1740-41
Pratt, John Mason Williams	H. U. 1869	1874-75, 1875-76, 1876-77
Prentice, Caleb	H. U. 1765	1766-67, 1767-68
Prentice, Joshua	H. U. 1788	1741-42, 1742-43
Prentice, Solomon	H. U. 1727	1727-28
Prentice, Thomas	H. U. 1726	1728-29
Prentiss, Thomas	H. U. 1811	1814-15
Prince, Thomas †	H. U. 1740	1742-43
Putnam, Alfred Porter	Bruns, 1852	1852-53
Putnam, Allen	H. U. 1825	1828-29
Pynchon, Joseph †	H. U. 1726	1728-29
Quinby, John William	Amherst, 1869	1869-70, 1870-71
Randall, Abraham	H. U. 1798	1798-99
Reed, Sampson †	H. U. 1818	1818-19, 1819-20
Rice, Caleb	H. U. 1780	1782-83
Richards, John †		1869-70, 1870-71, 1871-72
Richardson, George N.		1847-48
Richardson, James, Jr.	H. U. 1837	1843-44
Ripley, George	H. U. 1823	1823-24, 1824-25
Ripley, Samuel	H. U. 1804	1807-08
Robbins, Philemon	H. U. 1729	1781-82
Robie, Joseph	H. U. 1742	1743-44
Rodger, James George		1879-80
Rogers, Daniel	H. U. 1725	1727-28
Rogers, Daniel	H. U. 1725	1727-28
Rogers, Timothy Foster	H. U. 1802	1802-03, 1803-04, 1804-05
Root, Herbert T.	Coll. of N. Jersey, 1874	1888-89
Russell, Edward †	H. U. 1759	1763-64
Russell, John Lewis	H. U. 1828	1829-30, 1830-31
St. John, Charles Elliott	H. U. 1879	1880-81, 1881-82
Sallaway, James	Antioch, 1858	1859-60

Salter, Charles Christie . . .	H. U. 1861	1864-65
Salter, William Mackintire †		1873-74, 1875-76
Sanger, Ralph	H. U. 1808	1809-10, 1810-11
Savage, Thomas	H. U. 1813	1814-15
Scales, Stephen †	H. U. 1763	1766-67
Sears, Edmund Hamilton . . .	Concord, 1834 . . .	1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37
Seccombe, John	H. U. 1728	1729-30, 1730-31
Seccombe, Joseph	H. U. 1731	1731-32 *
Secrist, Henry T.	Antioch, 1888	1888-89
Seiders, Reuben ¹		1834-35, 1835-36
Sentar, Joseph Herbert . . .	H. U. 1861	1863-64, 1864-65
Sewall, Samuel	H. U. 1804	1804-05, 1805-06, 1806-07, 1807-08
Seward, Josiah Lafayette . . .	H. U. 1868	1871-72, 1872-73, 1873-74
Shaw, Linus Hall		1830-31
Sheafe, Joseph Pease	Tufts, 1871	1871-72, 1872-73, 1873-74
Shearer, Sextus		1866-67, 1867-68
Sibley, John Langdon	H. U. 1825	1826-27, 1827-28
Sill, Edward Rowland		1866-67
Smith, David	H. U. 1790	1792-93
Smith, Davis	H. U. 1846	1847-48, 1848-49
Smith, Frederic More † . . .	Yale, 1880	1886-87
Smith, Samuel Abbot	H. U. 1849	1852-53
Sparhawk, John	H. U. 1731	1731-32, 1732-33, 1733-34
Spaulding, Henry George . . .	H. U. 1860	1863-64, 1864-65, 1865-66
Stanley, Hiram Miner † . . .	Lake Forest, 1881	1884-85
Stearns, William †	H. U. 1770	1772-73, 1773-74
Stebbins, Calvin		1862-63
Stebbins, Roderick	H. U. 1881	1885-86
Stebbins, Rufus Phineas . . .	Amherst, 1834	1834-35, 1835-36
Steele, Edward Strieby † . . .	Oberlin, 1872	1883-84, 1886-87
Sterrett, James McBride . . .		1868-69, 1869-70
Stetson, Caleb	H. U. 1822	1825-26
Stevens, Benjamin	H. U. 1740	1741-42, 1742-43, 1743-44
Stevens, Samuel †	H. U. 1809	1809-10
Steward, Antipas	H. U. 1760	1768-69
Stewart, Samuel Barrett . . .	Bowd. 1857	1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62
Stone, Henry	Bowd. 1852	1852-53
Stowell, George Leverett . . .	H. U. 1871	1871-72, 1873-74
Sweet, John Davis	Bruna. 1829	1831-32
Swift, John	H. U. 1733	1735-36
Tappan, Benjamin	H. U. 1805	1805-06
Thacher, Francis Storer . . .	Bowd. 1866	1872-73

¹ Name changed to Richard T. Austin.

Thacher, Ralph Partridge Emilius	Yale, 1855	1870-71, 1872-73
Thatcher, Peter		1833-34
Thaxter, Joseph	H. U. 1768	1772-73, 1773-74
Thayer, Christopher Toppan	H. U. 1824	1825-26
Thayer, Ebenezer	H. U. 1753	1755-56
Thayer, Frederick Fessenden	H. U. 1840	1840-41
Thomas, Moses George	Bruns. 1825	1827-28
Tilton, Nathan	H. U. 1796	1796-97, 1797-98
Torrey, William Turner	H. U. 1806	1807-08
Tracy, Thomas	H. U. 1806	1815-16
Trask, Jabez Nelson	H. U. 1862	1862-63, 1864-65, 1865-66
Tufts, Joseph Binford	H. U. 1849	1849-50, 1851-52
Tufts, William Whittemore		1876-77
Upham, Charles Wentworth	H. U. 1821	1821-22, 1822-23, 1823-24
Veazie, Samuel	H. U. 1800	1800-01, 1801-02, 1802-03
Vinal, Charles Carroll	H. U. 1852	1855-56
Visher, John		1880-81
Wadsworth, Benjamin	H. U. 1769	1771-72
Wallcut, Robert Folger	H. U. 1817	1818-19, 1819-20
Walley, John	H. U. 1734	1734-35 *
Ward, Duren James Henderson †	Hillsdale, 1878	1882-83, 1883-84
Ward, Nathaniel †	H. U. 1765	1765-66
Ware, Ashur †	H. U. 1804	1806-07
Ware, Henry	H. U. 1785	1786-87, 1787-88
Ware, Henry	H. U. 1812	1814-15, 1815-16, 1816-17
Ware, Loammie Goodenow	H. U. 1850	1850-51, 1851-52
Ware, William	H. U. 1816	1818-19, 1819-20
Waterman, Walter	H. U. 1886	1888-89
Webber, Samuel	H. U. 1784	1784-85, 1785-86
Webster, Moses †	H. U. 1804	1805-06, 1806-07, 1807-08
Weeks, Alphonso Marston		1877-78, 1878-79
Weiss, John	H. U. 1837	1840-41
Wells, George Wadsworth	H. U. 1823	1823-24, 1824-25
Weston, Samuel Burns †	Antioch, 1876	1876-77, 1877-78, 1878-79
Wetmore, William †	H. U. 1770	1770-71
Wheeler, Charles Henry	Bowd. 1847	1851-52, 1853-54
Wheelock, Edwin Miller	Vermont, 1849	1854-55
Whipple, Augustus Warren †	H. U. 1849	1849-50, 1850-51
White, John	H. U. 1805	1807-08
White, William Hunt	Bruns. 1824	1826-27
Whiting, Thomas †	H. U. 1775	1775-76
Whitman, Henry Arthur	Univ. of Georgia, 1868	1887-88
Whitman, Nathaniel	H. U. 1809	1812-13, 1813-14
Whitney, Frederick Augustus	H. U. 1833	1835-36, 1836-37, 1837-38

Whitney, George	H. U. 1824	1826-27, 1827-28, 1828-29
Whitney, Job †	H. U. 1758	 1760-61
Whitney, Nicholas Bowes . . .	H. U. 1793	. . . 1794-95, 1795-96
Whitney, Peter	H. U. 1762	1764-65, 1765-66, 1766-67
Wilkins, John Hubbard † . . .	H. U. 1818	. . . 1819-20, 1820-21
Willard, Joseph	H. U. 1793	. . . 1793-94, 1794-95
Willard, Sidney †	H. U. 1798	. . . 1798-99, 1799-1800
Williams, Israel Francis † . . .	H. U. 1860	1860-61, 1861-62, 1862-63
Williams, Theodore Chickering	H. U. 1876	 1881-82
Wilton, Richard Thomas . . .	H. U. 1879	. . . 1879-80, 1880-81
Wiswall, Lot		 1820-21
Wood, Horatio	H. U. 1827	1829-30, 1830-31, 1831-32
Worcester, Thomas	H. U. 1818	 1819-20
Wright, Luther	H. U. 1796	 1796-97
Wyeth, John	H. U. 1760	1762-63, 1763-64, 1764-65, 1768-69
Young, Alexander	H. U. 1820	1821-22, 1822-23, 1823-24
Young, Claiborne A., ...		 1870-71
Young, Joshua	Bowd. 1845	1845-46, 1846-47, 1847-48

XI.

TITLES BY WHICH THE TRUSTEES HAVE
BEEN KNOWN.

The Trustees for Managing the Charity of Edward Hopkins, Esq.	1717
The Honourable Trustees for the affairs of The Town of Hopkinton	1718
The Trustees of Hopkinton	1726
The Hon ^{ble} & Rever ^d Trustees for the Charity of Edward Hopkins, Esq ^t	1728
Trustees of M ^r Hopkins' Legacy	1730
The Trustees for the Charity of Edward Hopkins, Esq.	1743
The Hon ^{ble} & Rever ^d Trustees of the Charity of Edward Hopkins, Deceas'd, Esq ^t	1743
The Hon ^{ble} & Rever ^d Trustees of the Charity of Edward Hopkins, Esq ^t , deceas'd	1748
The Hon ^{ble} & Rever ^d Trustees of the Legacy of Edward Hopkins, Esq ^t	1751
Y ^e Trustees of Hopkinton	1751
The Honb ^{le} & Rev ^d Trustees of the Charrrity of Edward Hopkins, Esq.	1753
The Hon ^{ble} The Trustees for Hopkinton	1754
The Honb ^{le} & Rev ^d Trustees of Hopkinton	1759
The Honb ^{le} & Rev ^d Trustees for y ^e Charrrity of y ^e Honb. Ez. Hop- kins, Esq ^t	1760
The Honb ^{le} & Rev ^d Trustees for y ^e Legacy of y ^e Honb. Ez. Hopkins	1761
The Honb ^{le} & Rev ^d Trustees for y ^e Legacy of y ^e Honb ^{le} Ezek. Hop- kins, Es.	1763
The Honb ^{le} & Rev ^d Trustees for y ^e Legacy of the Honb. Ezekiel Hopkins	1764
Honourable Trustees of Hopkinton Colledge Land	1770
The Hon ^{ble} & Rev ^d Hopkinton Trustees	1771
The Hon ^{ble} & Rev ^d Trustees for Edw ^d Hopkins Esq ^t Legacy	1772
The Trustees of the Hopkinton Donation	1781
The Honourable Trustees of the Estate of Harvard Colledge	1797
The Honourable Trustees of the Hopkinton and Upton Land	1797
Trustees for perpetuating the Legacy of Edward Hopkins	1808
Honorable Board of Trustees of the Hopkins Donation	1809
Trustees for perpetuating the Charity of the late Edward Hopkins, Esq.	1822
Trustees for perpetuating the Charity of Edward Hopkins, Esq.	1827
Gentlemen Trustees of the Hopkins donation to Harvard College	1827
The Trustees of the Charity of Edward Hopkins	1827

